THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING,

Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.

One door east of Albemarle House.

TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.

For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888. NUMBER 12.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A circular is abundantly signed by the eldest sons of English peers asking for a reformation of the House of Lords.

The Anniston Hot Blast announces that there is now more capital invested in manufactures in that town than the whole of Alabama could show in 1880.

The total annual cost of police departments for our American cities is placed by recent statistics at about $15,000,000. For the ten largest cities it aggregates $8,500,000.

The last survivor of Jackson's army at the battle of New Orleans died in St. Louis a few weeks ago. On the same day the Chaplain-General of the British forces under Packenham died in London.

Though Philadelphia has not succeeded in finding natural gas, she now has an establishment that manufactures it at six cents a hundred, and enthusiastically pronounces it "the fuel of the future."

The Island of Foula, one of the Shetlands, is for sale. It is three miles long by two broad, and is famed for its rocky coasts and abundant wild fowl, and is one of the two spots in Great Britain in which the Great Skua, a very rare bird, still breeds.

Paris proposes to have workmen's tenement houses after the Peabody plan and the first stone of the first house was recently laid. The building will have seven stories, and will be divided into homes of two rooms and a kitchen, and the yearly rent of a suite on any floor will be $50. The money to build the house was given by Messrs. Michel and Heine, both of whom have studied and become much interested in the system of the great American philanthropist.

Canadian papers say that Sault Ste. Marie is destined to become the greatest summer resort in Canada. A number of large and handsome hotels have been recently built, and an effort will be made to attract Americans, one of the best of these hotels being an American enterprise. The St. Mary river, which is known as the Hudson of the North, is a beautiful and picturesque river, and there are on it a number of rapids, the shooting of which is perfectly safe.

Greystone, the late Samuel J. Tilden's expensive Hudson river residence, has been in the market for two years, with no buyer. It cost him $25,000 a year to keep it up, and no one has been found willing to follow suit. The estate probably cost Mr. Tilden $300,000, but could be bought for half that sum. Henry Ward Beecher's place at Peekskill is another elephant of which the family much desire a riddance. Jay Gould's grand establishment on the Hudson costs him $1000 a week, and when he dies will probably be added to the list of elephants.

The mouse pest in Australia is much worse than the rabbit pest. The climate is so soft that they have thrived enormously, and there is said to be "hardly a residence or store that is not pestered by the plague. In some places they are so thick that, in order to get the stock properly fed, men have to watch while they are eating their provender. The week before the Coolah races the vermin got into the boxes at the station, and actually ate the bandages off the horses' legs, while from every side come tales of crops devoured so rapidly that many fields have had to be abandoned, what was left not being worth reaping."

Mr. Monmer, who has been exploring the upper Amazon, has visited near its headwaters, 125 miles from the Pacific coast, a tribe of remarkably lazy Indians, for whom even gold has no attractions, though they know its value. He says they live in indescribable poverty and squalor. When he asked them why they did not collect the gold, of which considerable quantities may be found in their country, they replied that it would be far too much trouble. It is rare indeed, says the New York Sun, that savage peoples do not open placer gold mines when they have a chance. The gold regions of Africa and India show many vestiges of ancient diggings, and far toward the Zambesi, in inner Africa, the women still wash the sands of dried up river beds, preserving the precious dust they find in quills until the next trader comes along.

Although New York uses daily about one hundred and thirteen million gallons of Croton water, those figures are from fifty to sixty millions less than they would be if there were a sufficient supply. In the month of June the water in the reservoir fell about two feet, showing the large additional draft upon them caused by extra bathing, street and yard sprinkling, and other demands for water during the intensely hot weather. The difference in consumption between a cool, rainy day and a dry, hot day is about ten million gallons. The consequence is that, as water will run down hill, the people in the lower portions of the city are supplied, while those living on higher ground find that their faucets refuse to act during a large part of the day. Engineer Birdsall of the aqueduct recently declared that New York needs a supply now of not less than one hundred and seventy-five million gallons daily, and every year, with increasing population and more and constantly enlarging manufactories and industries of every kind, the demand grows greater.

Purity.

Like a shy startled thing she stood
In the wild tangle of the wood;
Her violet eyes in sweet surprise
Seemed some fair shadowing of the skies;
In her white hands some bluebells spent
Their dying breath in soft content
Her parted lips their white pearls showing,
Her cheeks like rose-hues paling, glowing,
And all her child-like innocence.
Guide, guard, protector and defense.

What started her? A heavy tread
Through the dim aisles, arched overhead
By sun-flecked leaves and vibrant boughs,
And what of heaven such shade allows.
All day sweet sounds had been a-stir—
The soft, far-reaching orchestra
Of birds, bees, whispering winds--and over
The nearer fields of grass and clover
Came tinkling cow-bells sifting through,
As violets tint the dusk and dew.

A tramp comes on! the pine-leaves sweet
Shudder beneath his naked feet;
He stops, wild, hungry, outlawed, fierce;
His haggard eyes the girl's eyes pierce;
But something in their tender light
Checks his half-savage mood, despite
The lawless, desperate soul within
That seldom stops at soil or sin:
He moves aside---she passes by,
Saved by the power of purity.

—[Mary A. Denison in Frank Leslie's

THE RIVALS.

BY JOHN P. SJOLANDER.

"Now that we understand each other let us shake hands and be friends."

"That's it."

Their hands met in a firm grasp.

They looked into each other's faces, one with a merry twinkle in his eye and a broad smile over his jovial features: the other, with a glance long drawn out, grave and solemn, that seemed to cast a shadow of gloom on everything about the scene.

"You'll do your best, and I'll do my best. That's what we've agreed on, ain't it, Zip Tifkins?"

"That's it, Ben Button, and whichever of us wins, the other shall bear no ill will?"

"Just so, Zip."

"And everything except murder shall be counted fair."

"Eh?"

"And murder, too, if you are willing to take the consequences."

"Say, Zip, hold on!"

"So if I should put you out of my way right here," continued Zip without seeming to notice the interruption, and drawing a small pistol out of his bootleg as he spoke, "and it would never be found out on me, why it would be all right."

"But, Zip, say—"

"Or if I were found out," Zip still continued, raising the pistol higher and higher till it pointed straight for Ben's breast, "and I were willing to take all the risk to get clear, which I think I am ready to do, why that, too, would be all right."

"Hello, Ben, where are you going?" shouted Zip, as the former turned and ran down the road at what seemed to be almost breakneck speed, frequently casting scared and anxious glances behind him.

Ben, however, did not stop to answer, but kept straight on until he was lost to sight in a bend in the road, while Zip, bending almost double with laughter, sent peal after peal of merriment ringing out on the balmy evening air.

"Of all the chickens in christendom Ben Button takes the worm!" cried Zip, a broad grin still on his face, as he also turned and walked away.

Zip Tifkins, full of life, fun and frolic, had for the last few weeks been playing rival to Ben Button in the affections of Melinda Spratt. Ben was seriously in love with Melinda; Melinda's young heart was fond of Zip, and Zip, homeless, careless, fun-loving rover that he was, had never a thought that reached into the future for an hour.

Ben and Zip had met in the road accidentally. Ben was on his way to the Spratt homestead to lay further siege to Melinda's heart.

For the last few days Ben had had but one thought, and that was how to get rid of Zip as a rival. So, when he met Zip, he pleaded from the fullness of his heart and in the most persuasive language he could command, that Zip would relinquish all claim to Melinda's heart and hand.

Zip, in pure fun, feigned love also, and with well-asumed earnestness tried in turn to prevail upon Ben to withdraw from the race. Neither, however, would give in. As a last resort they finally agreed that each should in a fair, friendly way, be permitted to plead his own cause with Melinda, and let her decide.

With Zip, so far, it was only a good joke, and as such he had made the most of it, as has been seen.

Ben Button with regularity spent two evenings of the week at the Spratt domicile. With Melinda he made very slow, if any, progress into favor; with Mrs. Spratt, however, he won golden opinions and stood in high grace.

Since the compact between Ben and Zip the latter had visited Melinda but once, and then she had, in a very shy and sweet way, teasingly upbraided him for having tried to take the life of her constant admiror, Ben Button.

"And would it break your heart, Melinda, if he were to die?" asked Zip, with an eager undertone in his voice, watching her face closely.

"It would—almost—of course, if—but Zip, you have no right to ask such questions," she answered, looking up shyly and blushing.

"Well, you needn't be uneasy about him. I wouldn't hurt Ben Button by a single thought or word, much less take his life," replied Zip, with an earnestness unusual with him.

"I was only joking, Zip. But you seem to be awfully in earnest and solemn this evening. What is ailing you, any way?"

"Nothing much, only I have made up my mind to go away," answered Zip, looking aside.

"Go away?"

"Yes, Melinda."

"Where are you going?"

"Anywhere. It makes no difference, so I get away."

"And ain't you coming back?"

"Some day, maybe, if ever I get to be of any account to myself or anybody else."

"You are of some account now, Zip, and you had better stay right where you are."

"No; I've made up my mind to go, and I am sure it is the best thing that could happen for us all around, so I'll stick to it," said Zip, resolutely.

Melinda was looking out of the window. When she saw a man coming up the lane toward the house, and recognized in the comer Ben Button, a shadow of annoyance flitted over her face.

Zip had been watching Melinda; and when he saw the slight frown on her face, he too, glanced out, and seeing who was coming he rose to his feet, ready to depart, saying: "I'll call in again before I leave and tell you all good by. Good evening."

Melinda glanced reproachfully after the retreating Zip. There was a suspicion of tears in her eyes, and a little quiver around her mouth, as she murmured to herself: "Foolish Zip! He is going away because he thinks I am going to marry that hateful Ben Button, and is jealous. But I can't make him see, and I won't ask him to stay. I'll die first. There."

The truth was that a serious thought had at last come to Zip. He was in love, and he knew it. He had looked at himself as in a looking-glass, and found out his own worthlessness. More than that, he had determined to go away, change his habits of shiftlessness, and become a useful man and citizen. He would not ask Melinda for her love until he had made himself worthy of it. If, however, in the meantime some other man—Ben Button perhaps—stepped in ahead of him, why, he would still be the gainer by an ambition for higher things which, in an indirect way, would be a gift from Melinda.

That evening, Ben Button asked Melinda to become his wife; but she was in no mood to answer him, then, for Zip's foolish determination to go away troubled her in no small degree. She knew, too, that her mother favored Ben above any one else, and that she would be grieved if Ben received a curt refusal, so she told him she would have an answer ready for him when he should call again, and Ben was happy.

Days passed away. They were days of hope to Ben, days of doubt and irresolution to Melinda, and busy days for hand and thought with Zip.

The decisive evening came at last, and Ben was on hand with his usual clockwork regularity to receive what he fully expected to be a favorable answer to his suit.

It had been a rainy day, but the sun had broken through the clouds in the evening, and was setting bright and clear, casting its last rays upon Mrs. Spratt, Melinda and Ben Button, as they sat on the west gallery of the house.

"I declare, Melinda," said Mrs. Spratt suddenly, "if them welldiggers haven't gone off and forgot to shut the gap in the fence around the well."

"And there is Blossie's calf in the yard now and going straight for the well. I'll go and shut up the gap, mother; you sit still," said Melinda, as Mrs. Spratt was about to rise.

Melinda ran toward the well, heading the calf off at the same time. She was about to close the gap in the fence, when her eyes fell upon the wide opening in the ground. She hesitated a moment, then entered the gap, and approached the well cautiously. On the brink, she peered over and looked into the depth below. She was about to withdraw again; but the ground under her feet gave way, and with a loud scream she was hurled to the bottom of the well.

Mrs. Spratt and Ben saw what happened, for their eyes had fondly followed Melinda in her every movement, and they now rushed to the scene of the catastrophe.

Stepping carefully upon some planks that were lying across the opening of the well, they peered into the abyss below them. There was no sound except of crumbling earth and pebbles falling from the sides of the well. The earth was loose from the rain during the day, and the break where Malinda had fallen in had started the walls to caving all around.

Then a large mass of earth fell crashing to the bottom of the well and laid bare a huge bowlder hanging as if ready to topple the next moment.

A faint moan from the bottom of the well reached the ears of those above.

"Oh, Ben, she is alive! Save her!" cried Mrs. Spratt.

"I can't, Mrs. Spratt. That rock in the side of the well will fall in directly," whined Ben.

"Oh, save her, Ben! I'll lower you down with the windlass and hoist you out again," pleaded Mrs. Spratt.

"Taint no use. That rock will tumble in in a minute," still moaned Ben.

Just then Zip, with head bent, came walking toward the house. Mrs Spratt saw him and called out to him excitedly: "Zip! Zip! come quick and save Melinda."

Zip heard and did not lose a moment in running to the well.

He took in the situation at once. With all speed possible he unwound the rope from the windlass, and after telling Mrs. Spratt and Ben to stand ready to hoist, went down in the well, hand over hand, on the rope.

The earth was still falling, striking the bottom with a hollow sound, when Zip with a lusty shout told them to hoist away.

Melinda was landed above ground at last, bleeding, bruised and unconscious. The rope was lowered again, and just as Zip's head was above ground, the large rock in the side of the well and masses of earth from all around crumbled in, and fell with a sound as of thunder to the bottom of the well.

It was a narrow escape.

Melinda was carried to the house, and a doctor was sent for. Before he arrived, however, she regained consciousness, and seeing Zip bending over her, a glad smile lighted up her fair young face, while she murmured, "Don't go away, Zip. Don't go away."

Just then Mrs. Spratt, accompanied by the doctor, entered the room and approached the bed. When the good mother saw the smile on her daughter's face, and Zip bending low above the pillow, glad tears came to her eyes, and her voice was low and tender.

"You can kiss her Zip, if you want to," she said.

Zip did "want to" and kissed Melinda on her smiling lips.

Then Mrs. Spratt put her arms around Zip's neck and kissed him too, and told him that he must leave the room while the doctor attended to Melinda's hurts, which upon examination proved to be mere bruises after all.

Ben hung around the house for a while, but when he saw that he was left out in the cold by everybody, even by Mrs. Spratt, he thought it best to go.

The Sotal Plant.

A new food for stock in considerable favor in the southwest of the United States is the sotal plant. It is found to be especially good for feeding sheep. The plant belongs to the aloe, and it is found growing in very large quantities over the plains of western Texas. It also grows very extensively in Mexico. In appearance this plant resembles that known as the bear grass, the leaves being from eighteen inches to two feet in length, and the edges have a hooked horn. The leaves put out from or crown a bulb, like a pineapple or kohl rabi, which is on or above the ground, and is from one foot to two and one half feet in diameter. The bulb is the part that the stock eat, and is very nutritious, containing a large amount of saccharine matter. The Mexicans make an alcoholic liquor from if, known as mescal de sotal, and is one of the most fiery of the many fiery beverages of that country. To feed it to sheep, a man starts out ahead of the flock and with an ax splits open these bulbs, and the sheep follow and gnaw out the centre. In three or four months sheep will get hog fat on sotal, which is as good in winter, when there is no grass, as in summer, and possibly better. Cattle are fed in the same manner. Of course, there is a great waste, for when once cut open the plant is killed, in which respect it differs from the cactus plant, which propagates from a leaf dropped on the ground. But for thousands of square miles the sotal literally covers the ground, and will feed hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle, and will last into the incalculable future. Sotal and cactus only a few years ago were considered incumberers of the land, and now they are important factors in successful stock raising and feeding in southwest Texas.—[Fresno (Cal.) Expositor.

The Name of Gladstone.

"I saw Mr. Gladstone once at a garden party, where he was lionized to an extent that is unknown in America," writes Blakely Hall in the New York Sun. "Everywhere he went, droves of people followed him. When he began a conversation with any one, all the surrounding crowd stretched forward as if their lives depended upon hearing every word he uttered. In power or out, up or down, successful or unsuccessful, Gladstone is the one prominent and majestic figure among his countrymen to-day. To say that he is the foremost man in England is to put it very mildly. He is of so much importance that the mention of Gladstone's name among a group of sombre Britons in a railroad carriage, smoking room, or club in any part of the kingdom, will set the crowd agog in a fashion wonderful to behold. The name is a flaming menace and a terror to stupidity and silence. I have often amused myself, when traveling through England, by simply uttering his name and observing the results. It was enough to set the most taciturn of fellow travelers in a transport of volubility; and the result was always a long lecture on political events brought to a close by violent attacks on the grand old man, stigmatizing him as everything that was vile and treacherous, or else a long eulogy of the most glowing and exalted nature."

Would Get over it.

"Tommy," said his penurious uncle, 'how would you feel if I were to give you a nickel?'

"I think," replied Tommy, "that I would feel a little faint at first,"—

Lumber Marts of America.

Far up in the woods of Canada, or down in the Tar Heel State of North Carolina, or the woods of Virginia, the wood choppers' axes are heard, the buzz of the saws, the whirr of machinery, or the splash of the water wheel as it revolves the cylinders that run the belting for the huge rollers that carry the rough logs that are soon to be transformed into boards that may be used, after due seasoning. Whether in Canada or at the South the process is about the same. Long lines of woods are purchased by parties in interest, always near water courses, and the trees being felled and duly trimmed, dragged by horses or mules to the bank of the stream. When a sufficient number are there to form a raft, that is bound together, tugs take hold and the raft is towed to the most convenient port that affords sawmills. For Virginia and the Carolinas, Norfolk, Berkeley, Portsmouth, Atlantic City, with a few other points, manufacture the logs into useful material. In Canada the main points are on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river. From thence, if South, schooners, barges and canal boats transfer to New York or seaport towns. If Canadian, they go to Oswego, on the lake, or come down by the St. John and Richelieu rivers to Lake Champlain, and discharge either at Burlington, Vt., a grand lumber city, or at West Troy or Albany. There our merchants buy, and the timber is reloaded and reshipped here. Many of our lumber men, however, ship large quantities direct, and a few have mills of their own, both North and South. The great mass is from the wholesale dealers, though.—[Brooklyn Citizen.

Money in a City's Garbage.

"New York City draws an income of $18,200 per annum from the utilization of the city garbage," said Jacob Deabold, Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, to a Mail and Express young man. He added that Chester M. Smith pays the department $350 weekly for the privilege of "trimming" the city ash and garbage scows. His "trimmers" glean bottles, bones, rags and the like from the mass of ashes and garbage.

The labor for trimming the scows is furnished by the contractor, which is a saving to the department of at least $300 per week. The present contractor, who has only recently had the privilege, proposes to make innovations on the old hand methods, and with the aid of machinery to clean and wash in hot water and disinfect the products. At the foot of East Seventeenth street he, with a number of associates, has been engaged for six years, at an expenditure of $100,000, in perfecting a "separator" and "crematory," in the former of which ingenious machinery separates the mixed refuse into its component parts of clean ashes, useful for filling behind bulkheads; coal and cinders, tomato cans, bottles, bones, rags and garbage, which last composes about one-half of the mass. It is automatically conveyed to the "crematory," where it is destroyed by fire and the noxious gases are consumed.

Chinese Gamblers in San Francisco

The Chinese, writes a correspondent of the New York Star from San Francisco, are inveterate gamblers. Their domino games, three or four to a block, may be noticed on every street of the gambling quarter they have converted from a clean Caucasian dwelling district to a city as distinct from Aryan San Francisco and as exclusively Chinese as Pekin.

Domino games are, however, the most innocent of the diversions of the heathen. In the Chinese district there are probably two hundred lottery places, agencies of the eight or ten different Chinese lottery companies that operate in San Francisco. There are also dozens of tan games in the district, but these are conducted with much more secrecy than the lottery games.

Fifteen or twenty years ago the Chinese lottery places were run as secretly as counterfeit money mills, and no white man could get inside of one unless he was very close to some influential Chinese boss. Now the round of the lottery places is part of the trip of every tourist who visits San Francisco's cesspool.

Test for Lard Adulterations.

The United States Agricultural Department has discovered a simple test by which any shop keeper can detect adulteration in lard. The experiment is as follows: As much lard as can be taken up on the point of a pocket knife is placed in a tea cup. About a quarter of an ounce of sulphuric acid is placed upon it, and the two substances mixed. If the lard is pure it will coagulate, and there will be a little difficulty in uniting it with the acid. If it is adulterated with cottonseed oil or stearine, the mixture will take place immediately and easily. The substance is then poured into a common test tube. The acid, somewhat colored, will sink to the bottom, while the fatty matter will remain on top. If the lard thus tested was pure, its color will be light sponge, changing slowly to a dark cinnamon tint. If it has been adulterated with cottonseed oil the color at first will be darker, changing immediately to a deep brown. The differences in the hues are so marked that a mistake cannot be made in the analysis.—[New York Press.

The greatest scholars are not the wisest men.

A CAVALRY CAMP.

Sights and Sounds Around a Bivouac on the Plains.

Preparations Before "Boots and Saddles" is Sounded.

Drawn by a feeling of curiosity, a St. Louis Republic correspondent strolled down to the encampment of the Eighth Cavalry, United States Army, which passed through Arkansas City, Kan., recently on its way from the posts on the Lower Rio Grande to Dakota and Montana.

The regiment had bivouacked on a broad, level plain, just at the edge of the city. Long white rows of army tents scattered here and there suggested one of the mushroom towns which in the far west often spring up in a day. Each troop encamps by itself and so regularly are the tents pitched that from the head tent to the foot tent a straight line might be drawn, touching each tent between. As soon as the tents are pitched all the stock must be attended to and the regular duties of the day keep the men occupied till evening. Then guard mount takes place, twilight gives place to dark, and soon nothing remains of the busy hive but a few ghostly tents, lit up by the flickering light of the camp fires. Every half hour the sentinels pacing their weary beats called out the hour and "all's well." Every two hours came the guard relief, and thus the night passed just as the night before had gone and just as the many coming nights will go with these men.

At 4 1-2 the bugle roused the sleeping camp, and just as the first faint streaks of dawn appeared the camp once more became a scene of busy activity. The stock must be galloped off to the river a mile away, and then horses and men return to their morning meal. The horses are fed in feed buckets which are fastened under their mouths by a band passing over the head. In a short time horses and men jaded with a thousand-mile journey, are reinvigorated and ready for another day's march. To the uninitiated these ordered preparations appear like the most reckless confusion. Privates in dirty blue blouses and grass-stained trousers run to and fro; every now and then some teamster gallops off to the river followed by an animated chorus of army mules; wagons are being loaded; men rush here and there filling their canteens. A few minutes before 6 general call is sounded and chaos assumes order. Shortly after comes the order to strike tents, and in an instant, as if by magic, the encampment has disappeared. While you are watching one tent pulled each man has done his work, and once again the miniature town gives place to the plain of a day before. The tents are quickly rolled up and put in the wagons and then "boots and saddles" is sounded. Every man takes his station. They are ranged in troops, men and horses alternating. Each trooper has his right hand on his horse's bridle, faces vacant and expressionless, eyes adjusted a certain distance to the front, hoping nothing, awaiting nothing, but the order to mount. This is presently given, and like an automaton each man springs to the saddle. The day's march has now begun.

The men all wore cavalry boots, somewhat the worse for wear and dirt. Their coarse, heavy trousers were tucked tightly within. They were seated on a light, cheap saddle, very unlike the cowboy saddle of the West. It had a small horn, and looked like an extremely comfortless seat. The stirrups are covered and worn very long, compelling the riders to rest the weight of the body on the toes. On the right side of the saddle the carbine is slung, and on the left the canteen and feed bucket must be disposed of. Strapped to the back of the saddle are the unfailing slicker (or waterproof rubber coat) and army blankets. A coarse, blue shirt and an army slouch hat complete the outfit, and the private may pass on secure in the consciousness that nobody will envy him all he possesses. The officers were but a shade better off. Their clothes looked a little newer and their faces were a little cleaner, but the bronzed faces showed a life of hardships. One fine-looking old gentleman had a villainous looking old pipe and a sack of tobacco hanging to his saddlebow. It took about a quarter of an hour for the regiment to file past. A huge cloud of dust was raised, and "glory and dirt" disappeared together. The entire isolation of army life and its dreary regularity must become monotonous in the extreme. Social advantages are entirely out of the question; friend must be forgotten as soon as made; new scenes come to mean only so much ground passed over, and new towns are only another camping ground. In winter quarters, however, pleasures are not so infrequent. Amateur theatricals and social events relieve the unvarying monotony of camp routine. The life must unfit one for any kind of business. When a man has been accustomed to the routine of orders prepared by superior officers he finds it almost impossible to redirect his energies back into a plane of perfect independence. It is at its best a wandering life, with no home ties.

Smith—What! moving again, Jones? Jones (gloomily)—Yes. "Had a fire in the house?" "No; a fire out of the house."

The Value of Advertising.

Everybody has heard of Frank Millet. He paints pictures and writes magazine articles in times of peace, but when a war is "on" he becomes a "war correspondent," and is likely to turn up in the Soudan, the Transvaal or the Balkans. But there was a time when he was not known. He sent pictures to exhibitions, to be sure, and good ones, but no one paid any particular attention to them or said anything about them. One day he conceived an idea. He painted a picture of a lady in black sitting on a bright red sofa standing against a vivid yellow background. The effect was just a trifle startling. Friends who saw it in process of production expostulated with him, and asked what he was going to do with it. They were simply astounded when he announced that he was going to send it to the exhibition. They labored with him, but in vain. They told him that the critics would "wipe the floor" with him. "They can't do that without mentioning me," said Frank, quietly, "and they've never even done that yet." To the exhibition the picture went. It killed everything within twenty feet on either side of it. You couldn't help looking at it. It simply knocked you down and held you there. The critics got into a towering passion over it. They wrote whole columns about it. They exhausted the English language in abusing it. They ridiculed the committee that permitted it to be hung. They had squibs and gibes about it, but every time they spoke of it they mentioned Frank Millet. He suddenly became the best known artist in town. Somebody, because of the stir that it had made, bought the picture at a good price, and removed it to the seclusion of his own home. When the next exhibition came off Frank had another picture ready, one of a very different sort, and very good, but no better than others which had been exhibited before. The critics had much to say about it, and "noted with pleasure the marked improvement" that Mr. Millet had made, "an evidence," as they modestly put it, "of the value of criticism, even though severe, to a young artist." And a majority of them never saw that Frank had simply compelled their attention by a clever trick.—[Boston Herald.

The Echo Maker.

The popular Science Monthly describes a curious and ingenious device called "The Echo Maker" to be used on ships at sea. A flaring funnel is screwed to the muzzle of a rifle. When a supposed obstacle is near the vessel, the rifle is fired in its direction, and if the obstacle is there the beam of sound projected through the funnel strikes the obstacle and rebounds, and as the echo is more or less perfect in proportion as the obstacle is more or less parallel to the ship from which the gun is fired, and as it is near or remote, the position of the obstacle may be inferred. The inventor claims that a sharp sound projected at or nearly at an object, and only when so directed, will in every case return some of the sound sent, so that, theoretically, there will always be an echo, and the difference in the time between the sound sent and the echo, will indicate the remoteness of the object. The Naval Board tried the echo maker and found that a return sound could be heard from the side of a fort half a mile away; from passing steamers a quarter of a mile off if broadside too; from bluffs and sails of vessels at about the same distance, and from spar buoys 200 yards away.

An Ancient Texas Town.

The oldest town in Texas and, it is believed, in the United States, is Ysleta, situated on the Rio Grande and near El Paso. It has a population of 2500 souls. The place is one of peculiar interest, alike from its age, people, architecture, agriculture and general products. It is a well-established historical fact that a Spanish military explorer named Corando visited the town in 1540 and found it then a populous and prosperous civilized Indian community. He was immediately followed by the Franciscan friars, who erected a church and established schools. Ysleta is believed to have been a considerable centre of population centuries before Corando's visit.—[New York World.

In the Mexican Congress.

Whole sessions, says W. E. Curtis, pass away with nothing but formal business, such as receiving communications from the executives of the states, or petitions from the people which are rarely acted on. Occasionally a bill is passed but it passes almost as a matter of course, some of the members giving a delicate little wave of the hand to the Secretary as he calls their names by sight, others merely smiling at him, some paying no attention whatever to him, but none of them taking the trouble to open their mouths or rise, as the rules require. Weeks and months pass away without a speech of any kind or even a point of order.

A Chain of Events.

Last year out in Iowa a mad dog bit a steer, which in turn bit a pony, which tried its teeth upon a bull, which, upon going mad, chewed up fence rails as though they were hay, and wound up by biting and goring his owner. So far the man has escaped rabies, but his neighbors have raised a purse to send him to Pasteur for treatment, and he is now, on his way in charge of a local physician.—[Chicago Times.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

THE Brooklyns lack dash and vim.

GOLDSBY now captains the Baltimores.

ST. LOUIS owes the lead to Pitcher King.

THE Pittsburg players wear caps of different colors.

GENTLEMAN has been released by the Troy (N. Y.) Club.

SAN ANTONIO has the best batters in the Texas League.

CHICAGO Chinamen play ball and are said to play it well.

DENNY, of Indianapolis, leads the League in home run hits.

Felt lined gloves are used by the majority of League players.

KEEFE, of New York, recently won nineteen consecutive games.

THE Chicagos were the first to win a series—that with Indianapolis.

RYAN, Johnston and Connor have each made over a hundred runs.

DAVE FOUTZ has the best fielding record of any of the Brooklyn players.

EVERY time the Indianapolis Club plays in New York Esterbrook gets hurt.

Hanlon has signed a contract to go to Australia with Spaulding next winter.

THE Cincinnatis have played in a twelve, a fourteen, and a fifteen-inning game.

UMPIRE GAFFNEY says Philadelphia is the best city in the country to umpire in.

PETE WOOD is one of the most successful pitchers in the International Association.

SHREVE has supplanted Boyle as the winning and star pitcher of the Indianapolis.

BOSTON is having a hard time finding a man to take Burdock's place at second base.

THE Hamilton (Canada) city council has voted $400 to the Hamilton Baseball Association.

FERSON, of Manchester, N. H., is considered the best pitcher in the New England League.

DUFFY, the new right fielder whom Chicago recently signed, is making a very favorable impression.

NOTWITHSTANDING the amount of catching he is doing, Bushong has not yet been hurt this season.

WITH Hardie Richardson and Jack Rowe off the team, and Thompson unable to throw, Detroit is in a sad plight.

THE Louisvilles have one of the best staffs of pitchers and more star performers than any other club in the Association.

AT Lima, Ohio, the other day, Ellsworth Pillars, a catcher, had his left eye knocked out by a bat slipping from the hands of a catcher.

JOHN BURNS, of the Baltimores, has been released, and has signed with the Brooklyns as centre-fielder. A good bonus was paid for him by the Brooklyns.

THE Hamiltons, of Canada, are considered the heaviest batting team in the International Association. It has seven left-handed sluggers in its ranks.

THE Detroit team lost ten straight games recently. This is the first time in Manager Watkins's experience that any team he ever handled was beaten more than three straight.

BASEBALL critics who have seen young Hoy, Washington's deaf and dumb centre-fielder, pronounce him one of the most natural players now in the field. He catches a ball very gracefully, and bats with considerable science.

THE California papers unite in declaring that Purcell, of the Pioneers, is the dandy pitcher of the Pacific Slope, and that Borchers, Knell and Van Haltren, who are now doing duty in the East, are mere side shows alongside of this greatest phenomenon of them all.

MANAGER WATKINS has sent Sam Thompson, the famous Detroit centre fielder, home. His arm has been getting worse with every game—in fact, so lame that without immediate and total rest he would be permanently lamed. Baseball will know him no more this season.

LAROQUE, who has just made his appearance with the Detroit team, was secured from the Lynns, of the New England League. He is a hard hitter and a swift runner, though somewhat clumsy. He resembles Harding Richardson in physique and handles a ball somewhat similar to Shortstop Rowe.

THE best monthly record of victories in 1885 in the league championship arena was that of the Chicago team in June of that year, when they won twenty-one victories out of twenty-three games. The best in 1886 was that of the Detroit team in May of that year, when they won twenty victories out of twenty-four games. The best in 1887 was that of the Philadelphia team in September of that year, when they won sixteen victories out of twenty-one games.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
New York	61	32
Chicago	54	39
Detroit	48	45
Philadelphia	47	45
Boston	44	46
Pittsburg	41	46
Washington	37	54
Indianapolis	33	61

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
St. Louis	61	29
Athletic	54	35
Cincinnati	50	37
Brooklyn	48	40
Baltimore	39	57
Louisville	35	55
Cleveland	34	55
Kansas City	31	62

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

DOM PEDRO has returned to Brazil.

KING HUMBERT of Italy is forty-four.

CHRISTINE NILSSON has retired to private life.

THE Sultan of Turkey has ordered several typewriters.

BISMARCK is allowed but two dishes at his dinner, by order of his doctor.

IT cost the Emperor of Austria $600,000 to entertain the Czar for three days at Kremsier.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE has given instructions to have her body cremated when she dies.

THE Queen Regent of Spain seems to touch the hearts of the populace at every turn of her heel.

THE Emperor of China goes to bed at five in the afternoon and gets up at three in the morning.

THE most inveterate letter-writer in Congress is Representative O'Neill, of Pennsylvania.

ALGERNON, SARTORIS, Nellie Grant's husband, has become rich through the death of his brother.

CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER will carry his mustache to the Supreme Bench with him in spite of precedent.

MR. GLADSTONE gave to a poor church the sum he received for his recent contribution to the *Nineteenth Century*.

SENATOR MCDONALD, of Toronto, is at the head of the largest dry goods house in Canada, and is also a Methodist preacher.

THE King of the Belgians is immensely rich, but speculation on the Congo has compelled him to mortgage some of his estates.

THE Czar proposes to visit his new Asiatic possessions. He will go to Merv, and there receive the Ameers of Khiva and Bokhara.

KING JA-JA of Opobo, the deposed West African sovereign whom England exiled to the West Indies, is being feted at St. Vincent.

PRESIDENT BOGRAM, of Honduras, intends covering the walls of one of his rooms with the autographs and photographs of his friends.

DR. SCHWEINFURTH, the African explorer and naturalist, has finally left Cairo for Berlin, after twelve years' residence on the dark continent.

THE grave of Richard Wagner, the musical composer, at Bayreuth, Germany, is in a deplorable condition. Weeds cover the marble monument.

COLONEL M. V. SHERIDAN, who, as his late brother's aide, has been at the army headquarters in Washington, will revert to the rank of Major.

IN the Spanish Cabinet there are two men of Irish lineage—Senor Pendergast, Minister of the Interior, and Lieutenant-General O'Ryan, Minister of War.

GENERAL JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, who has succeeded General Sheridan in command of the army, was born in the same year with the dead hero and graduated from West Point in the same class.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
LEVI P. MORTON,
Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET,

FOR GOVERNOR:
OLIVER H. DOCKERY,
of Richmond county

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
JETER C. PRITCHARD,
of Madison county,

SECRETARY OF STATE,
GEORGE W. STANTON,
of Wilson county.

AUDITOR,
CHARLES F. McKESSON
of Burke county.

TREASURER,
GEORGE A. BINGHAM,
of Rowan county.

ATTORNEY GENERAL,
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX,
of Wake county.

SUP'T PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
JAMES B. MASON,
of Orange county.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE,
of Durham county,
DAVID M. FURCHES,
of Iredell county,
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland county.

FOR CONGRESS,
ELIHU A. WHITE,
Of Perquimans.

FOR SENATORS,
JOSHUA S. LISTER, of Pasquotank.
SOLOMON PARKER, of Hertford Co.

CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Hon. E. A. WHITE, Republican candidate for Congress in the First District, and Hon, T. G. Skinner, Democratic candidate, will meet the people at the following times and places:

Monday, Sept, 3d, Currituck Court House
Wednesday Sept. 5, Sunbury, Gates co.
Thursday " 6, Reynoldson, " "
Friday, " 7, Murfreesboro, Hert'd "
Saturday, " 8, Harrellsville, " "

☞ Other appointments will be announced hereafter.

Why are all the Free Traders for Cleveland?

What will it profit a man if he gain free trade and lose his situation?

The "Old Roman's" bandanna will be useful to wipe away the dust after the upset in November.

Huts and hovels, nakedness, pauperism and crime follow sadly after the procession of cheap labor.

Every voter should know the Blair Bill would distribute in North Carolina hundreds of thousands of dollars, but the Democrats oppose its becoming a law.

Would those Democrats who are so much troubled with Harrison's speeches like to hear him in joint debate with Cleaveland on the issues of the day?

The Cleveland Democrats profess themselves slandered if they are called free traders, yet they are all the time trying to prove that protection is wrong.

It is only a fool who can be brought to believe that the Republican platform delared for "free whiskey." Any one who has read the document must admit that free whiskey is not in it and cannot be got out of It,

The signs of unrest in Europe, the vast armaments, the misery of the laboring poor, all warn us to stand by our American policy of home development, of protected industries, and internal improvements.

Which shall it be—protection and American wages, or tariff for revenue only and European wages? It is for workingmen largely to decide next November. By "workingmen" all producers are meant.

The Republican party does not change. Republicans don't worship men; they adhere to principle. If one of their number gets sore, or disgruntled, or soured, or mad, and leaves the ranks, they fill up the tiny gap and keep on in their progressive march.

The characteristic of the present campaign is the steady drift of thinking voters of all classes to the side of protection. The Republican stand upon this doctrine receives the approval of all men who take the pains to inform themselves upon the results of the proposed Democratic free trade policy.

Judge Thurman is said to be suffering from a severe cold caught while watching the late eclipse of the moon. There will be an eclipse next November of far more personal interest to the old gentleman which it will not be necessary to sit out in the yard to observe.

The Republic, is the title of a new eight-page weekly paper published in Baltimore. It announces that it is non-partisan, but that its political convictions lead it "to ask all American patriots to support the Republican party as the medium through which a safe protective system can be preserved to the American people."

HON. ELIHU A. WHITE FOR CONGRESS.

It was well known that Hon. Elihu A. White, of Perquimans, was the choice of the Republicans of the First District for Congress, and so at the Convention at Edenton on Wednesday last he was made the nominee by acclamation. Both he and the party are to be congratulated. He had not sought the nomination—had asked no man's support; it came to him spontaneously, and an honor thus conferred is one of which any man may well feel proud. And the party is fortunate in selecting as its standard bearer one who as a man, a citizen and a politician stands pre-eminently high in the esteem of all who know him, His private life is blameless, and he has in all his public life, maintained a character unsullied for honesty. Politically, he has always been a Republican. He stood by the cradle of the party, and during the dark days, when it required moral stamina to sustain a great principle, he never faltered. He has always had the courage of convictions.

Such is the Republican candidate for Congress. Clear, calm, level-headed, familiar with the history of the country, fully acquainted with the needs of the people and well grounded in the sound principles of public policy that have made our country the greatest on the face of the earth, he will make not only a safe but a valuable member of our National Congress. And from the manner in which his nomination has been received, we believe that he will be elected.

PROTECTION FOR THE FARMER.

The opponents of the protective system profess to feel great sympathy for the poor farmer, who, according to their theory, has no protection whatever in his industry. They talk glibly of the wealth which the manufacturer is heaping up and of the burdensome taxes which the agricultural industry is forced to bear. Their reasoning is ingenuous but sophistical.

As a matter of fact the farmer is indirectly protected, as well as the manufacturer. Farmers are always glad to see industrial establishments springing up in the towns and villages in their vicinity—and why? they know that the men required to operate mills and factories must be fed, and that a ready, cash market for the products of the farm is assured. They are aware also that their land will grow in value as cities and towns are built up, and that whatever adds to the prosperity of the town benefits the country as well.

It requires no argument to show that if there were more people engaged in agricultural pursuits, and fewer in other occupations, the farmer would receive smaller returns for the products of his land. If thousands of men should be sent away from factories and forced to make a living by tilling the soil, the competition could not fail to affect the farmer injuriously.

In looking at the effects of a tariff law, a comparison should be made of industries directly as well as indirectly benefited. Here is where the free traders make a mistake. They look at each industry separately and speculate as to the effect which protection has upon it. This is not a proper test. The effect upon the general prosperity should be considered. Low wages for the men employed in manufacturing invariably means low prices for the production of the farm. The stopping of mills and factories has a similar influence. The protection which brings good wages to the mill worker helps the farmer also. Cheap labor benefits neither.

A CAMPAIGN FALSEHOOD.

The following from the Edenton *Enquirer*, is in substance what other Democratic papers of the State are charging:

Levi P. Morton, Republican candidate for Vice President, is of the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., who purchased and now holds twenty million dollars of North Carolina special *tax bonds*, purchased for a *mere trifle*, and who seeks, by all the ways and means which the law affords, to make the State pay them, dollar for dollar, with interest.

Now what are the facts? Mr. Morton is *not* the owner of any special tax bonds of this State. The firm of Morton, Bliss & Co., Bankers, are trustee for the owners of special tax bonds who have formed a pool, and through one Temple, a North Carolina Democrat, are trying to secure a remedy against the State. The bank referred to simply acts as trustee. The bonds are deposited with the bank by the owners, and a certificate is given that such a deposit has been made. This is all there is about it: Neither Mr, Morton nor the bank of which he is a stockholder have any pecuniary interest in the matter.

The British newspapers are all discussing the Tariff struggle in America with the deepest interest. Every one of them is anxious for the success of Cleveland and the Free Trade party, and the reason is clearly shown in the following from the British Hosiery Review, a free trade paper:

We venture to assert that England will reap the largest share of any advantages that may arise from the adoption of the ideas now advocated by the free trade party in the United States.

PROTECTION AGAINST CHEAP LABOR.

The free traders think they have made a great point if they have discovered some European country that has a tariff on some articles and yet has workingmen in some lines of industry who receive low wages. What has that to do with the problem that the United States is now considering? This country advocates Protection because it wants to save its working men from the competition of cheap labor wherever it exists. If Germany has workingmen poorly paid that is a problem for it to consider. It in no wise affects the United States, save as the products of that cheap labor may come in competition with American made goods.

The thing for this country to do is to protect its workingmen against pauper labor wherever it exists. For this reason it passes the Chinese restriction act, keeping out of the country entirely the Asiatics who are willing to work for a few cents a day, and degrade American labor to their condition or drive Americans out of the competing field. For this reason the United States puts a duty on articles produced by the cheap labor of South America. For this reason it keeps up the tariff as a barrier against the free introduction of articles produced by the cheap labor of Europe.

"It is not a question of where that labor is which proposes to compete with American labor. It is simply a question of whether the American workingmen is to be forced to work for the same wages which are paid to the cheap labor of other countries, whether they be in Europe or some other quarter of the globe. It is protection against low wages that the American workman wants.

GEN. HARRISON ON THE SURPLUS.

General Harrison in a speech to a visiting delegation a few days ago, had the following to say on the matter of the surplus and tariff revision. It meets the approval of every voter of the land who believes in the industrial independence of this country:

We are confronted now with a national surplus. Our condition is peculiar. We are not seeking as other nations are, new subjects of taxation, but how to reduce a surplus in our Treasury. I agree that there may be danger in a surplus but I believe that in any attempt to reduce the surplus the purpose to preserve our protective system should be kept in mind. I do not want to intrust this work to those who declare that the protective principle is vicious and a legalized robbery. The Republican party has wisely chosen a list of articles to be exempted; and it has always demonstrated its ability to adjust this question without interfering with the preservation of the protection principle. It can now be trusted to reduce the surplus and do it wisely.

Our Nominee for Congress.

HERTFORD, N. C.

Editor CAROLINIAN:

I want, through your paper, to congratulate the people of the First Congressional District on the nomination of the Hon. E. A. White as their representative for Congress. He is a gentleman whose honesty is as pure as gold, whose character is as bright as the sun and whose Republican principles are as strong as an army with banners. Mr. White is a man that will come to the front and do his part and if the Republicans through the District will do theirs they will give him a seat in Congress. We are encouraged to believe when the sun hides herself behind the western hills on November the 6th, she will go down with victory in the hands of the Republican party.

M. F. BURKE.

In a Tight Place.

Farmer and Mechanic.

The Democrats are in close quarters now and they are not leaving a stone unturned in this State. They tried Robbins' letter but soon found that amounted to nothing and now they are circulating a pamphlet addressed to the farmers, trying to make them believe that a reduction of the tariff will benefit the tillers of the soil. The poorest argument that could have been gotten up but they know they are in a tight place and can not put any but poor arguments. The mechanics support the retail trade of this country and when their wages are reduced, the farmers will soon see that the products of the farm will have to come down with them, and we hope there is no farmers in this State ignorant enough to believe any such stuff.

A Simple Lesson of Figures.

Portland Oregonian.

In 1859, after a long period of low tariff, we produced less than two pounds of wool per capita of population, in 1879, after a long period of protection, the product had risen to nearly five pounds per capita. In 1869 we imported of woolen goods $1.35 per capita; in 1879 only 70 cts. per capita. That is, during the two decades an enormous industry has been developed in our country which previously had been weak and languishing. These figures tell their own story. No comment could make clearer the facts they convey.

What Powderly Says.

Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor, said in a speech: I am a high tariff man and a protectionist for the reason that I am an American and a friend of American labor. No workingman has ever called for any reduction, and no reduction should be made until it has been demanded by the people. We need no tariff tinkering We want protection from one end of the country to the other Touch not the tariff. Raise the duties so high that not a single article of foreign manufacture can come into this country.

Is Protection Unconstitutional!

Leslies Weekly.

If one thing is settled more clearly than another, it is that the Democratic party of late years have not been friendly to the principle of protection. In 1832, under the Democratic leadership of Calhoun, they rebelled in South Carolina against a protective tariff, and took steps to prevent its enforcement. In 1862, that part of the Democratic party co-operating in forming the Confederate States declared protective duties unconstitutional, and made a protective tariff impossible under the organic law of the Confederate States. In 1880, the Democratic party of the Union, in convention assembled, declared in favor of a "a tariff for revenue only." Now, if duties on imports are imposed for the purpose of revenue only, they are manifestly not imposed for protection.

Influenced, doubtless, by this declaration of party faith, as well as by their peculiar education, those accepted Democratic leaders, John G. Carlisle and Henry Watterson, have repeatedly affirmed, in speeches delivered in this city and elsewhere that all duties imposed for protection were unconstitutional. Speaker Carlisle, in an elaborate address delivered before Tammany Hall in the autumn of 1888, argued at great length that [illegible] was a violation of the Constitution. And Mr. Watterson persists in asserting, in his newspapers, for some years, that to impose duties for the encouragement and protection of American manufacturers were not only unconstitutional, but was downright robbery.

Now, the point we make is this: How can these Democratic leaders be friendly to protection as they now wish to make the people believe they are, when they hold that protection for protection's sake is unconstitutional? They either favor overriding the Constitution, or else they are hostile to protection as a principle, as the Republicans assert. If protection to home industries is "robbery," as Mr. Watterson maintains, then he is either a robber or else is an enemy to protection, as the world knows. The quite recent attempt, therefore, to make the people of this country believe that the Democratic party is not unfriendly to protecting duties will prove a failure. The leaders of that party have placed themselves too often on the record in favor of the proposition that duties levied to secure protection are unconstitutional, and more than that, they are a legalized form of robbery.

Of course, a sufficient answer to all this ignorant pretension is, that all authorities on Taxation hold that the taxing power of the Government is unlimited, and that the purposes for which taxes are imposed are discretionary with Congress. There is the further overwhelming answer, that the men who made the Constitution, who composed largely the First Congress, declare, in the first and the second Tariff Acts, that they are passed for "the discharge of the debts of the United States *and the encouragement and protection of American manufacturers.*"

Washington, Hamilton, Madison and Jefferson, who approved of these protective Acts, probably knew what the Constitution meant as well as Mr Watterson, and were very respectable "robbers" if all protectionists belong to that class.

Indiana Democrats for Harrison.

The stampede to the Republican party in Evansville, Ind., continues in undiminished numbers, and the past week has brought a number of influential Democrats to the Republican fold. Prominent among them are Mark Goldsmith, "Gabe" Simons, Mark Adler, L. Wagner and Captain Delwarth. The latter was a captain in the [illegible] and has been a [illegible] Democrat. The [illegible] always [illegible] Democratic ticket, but recognizing the injurious effect that a free trade duty on wool would have on their business interests, have decided that part for Harrison and Morton.

News comes from Washington, the seat of Daviess county, of the conversion to the Republican ranks of William Heffernan, the law partner of John H. O'Neal, Representative of the IId District of Indiana in Congress. On Friday last Mr. Heffernan delivered a speech to the Republican Club of Washington, in which he defined his reasons for withdrawing from the Democratic party. Cable & Kaufman, the wealthiest firm in that city, have renounced the party of free trade, and will vote for Harrison and protection. They are owners of valuable coal mines in Daviess county, and employ about 300 men, most of whom will also vote for the Republican candidates.

Quay on a Stiff Hunt.

Chicago News.

Chairman Matthew S. Quay, of the Republican National Committee, is holding his tongue 24 hours every day. His silence is growing painful to the Democrats. Mr. Quay is not making any boasts. He is merely looking around a little. He has accomplished wonders in Pennsylvania politics in past years by simply keeping quiet and thinking a stray thought or two at the right time. He intends to do the same thing in national politics this year. Watch him. Mr. Blaine has come home to amuse the people while Mr. Quay fixes things. The latter's motto is "Don't talk." The wisdom of this motto is apparent. Chairman Barnum and Chairman Brice are garrulous. People know pretty well what they are doing. Mr. Quay, on the contrary, would make the sphynx appear blatant. Consequently the Democrats eye him with suspicion akin to fear. Yes, Mr. Quay will do very well.

N. W. Schenck, of New York, representing the North Carolina Immigration Department, is making arrangements for a party of Burnside veterans—23rd Massachusetts and others—to visit Newberne and Roanoke Island sometime in October.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of rheumatism of 10 years' standing. Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

Rather Despondent.

From the Wilmongton Star' Dem.

The New Haven Register, one of the ablest Democratic papers in Connecticut, is rather despondent as to that State. It says "the chances to-day are against the Democrats,"

Republican State Platform

RESOLVED, I. That the interests of the farmer and the laborer are identical, and whatever injuriously affects one works a grievance against the other.

2. The hand that holds the plow should be honored, and there should be a more equitable equation between the wages of labor, and the remuneration of office holder.

3. We look upon the purity of the ballot box as the best possible security against threatening evils, and we demand such personable state legislation as will fully protect the elector in the exercise of his elective franchise. Any denial of the free and just exercise of the elective franchise by fraud or violence, poisons the springs of power.

4th. Agriculture, manufacturing and commerce are the three great factors of civilization, and all legislation tending to foster these agencies will receive the support of the Republican party.

5. While industry and economy are always to be looked to for relief from financial depression individual success necessarily depends to a great extent upon wise legislation. To this end a total and unconditional repeal of all internal revenue taxes, will greatly relieve the present paralyzed industrial condition of the country both by relieving the country of a swarm of unnecessary officials and will relieve North Carolina of this unequal and unjust tax. Internal Federal taxes belong only to war, and all revenues for the support of the Federal Government (in time of peace), should be collected from custom dues, and their collection should be so adjusted as to protect American industries and labor.

6. The general government should not keep in its treasury any more money than is actually necessary to meet the demands of the government; and as the means of preventing any further accumulation we demand the repeal of the internal revenue system of taxation and the passage of the Blair educational bill as the best method of public education and of distributing the already accumulated surplus in the treasury.

7. We are opposed to the present system of county government and we demand the election of all county and township officers by the people.

8. The Republican party favors and will earnestly support any legislation looking to the abolition of all useless State officials and dependencies, and the repeal of all unnecessary taxation, that government itself may not continue that which it was intended to foster and protect.

9. We favor the working of the public roads by some system more equitable than the present unjust and burdensome one.

10. That we oppose the present system of hiring out convicts by the State, so as to bring other labor in competition with free labor.

11. That the enforcement of a "No Fence" system by the Democratic party throughout the State, thus overturning a custom that is as old as the country itself, without first submitting the question to the people, is undemocratic and unrepublican is a species of tyranny and ought to be condemned by every Republican.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

BLUE FLAG ROOTS; also, other kinds of Roots and Herbs. For information, apply to

PARK DAVIS CO.,
Prof. M. E. HYAMS, Manager, Charlotte, N. C.

FISHERIES—1889.

The undersigned will this year as they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Twine and Drop Seed Strings

ON THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.
7-4m.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name upon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always of as low prices and favorable terms, as from any other party in America.

American Net & Twine Co

Home Office 34 Commercial St., Boston, Mass., Branch Office, 172 Fulton St., N. Y.
-23.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the t[illegible] but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Crockery, Glass, Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Snip-Chandlery, Lime, Etc. Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institute for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N.C.

A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.
FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations of the travel ing public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer

TERMS REASONABLE.

J. L ROGERSON, Prop'r

Home Made Tin-Ware,

Dr. J. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889

We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with tde assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett proffits for his toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Fannie Bell vs Peter Bell.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce from the bonds of matrimony and alimony, and that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court to be holden on the 3rd Monday in September 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint filed in the cause,

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C., on this the 6th day of August, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
Clerk Superior Court

Elizabeth City Academy.

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 24th. 1888,

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher,

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal.
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Ch'n B'd Trustees

ADVERTISING PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

ADVERTISERS, or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates for advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

JACOB SALOMONSKY

The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING —and— DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

☞ *Very Lowest Prices.* ☜

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISINGGOCDS,

STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,

WHOLESALE

[illegible]
IN FRUITS, PRODUCE, FISH
Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry,
Eggs, Game, &c. In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ICE both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.

J. H. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Elizabeth City, N C
L. F. ZIEGLER, Ag't, Edenton, N. C.

$1000 REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and now are making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Deafness, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

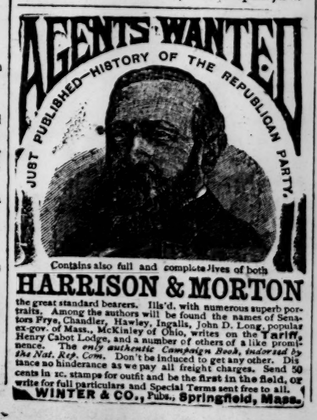
"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; **Rev. Victor A. Conrad**, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; **Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon**, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; **W. H. Worthington**, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; **Mrs Mary A. Livermore**, Melrose, Mass.; **Judge R. S. Vochres**, New York City, **Frank Siddall**, Merchant, Phil.; **Fidelia M. Lyon**, Sandwich Islands; **Alexander Richie**, Invernes, Scotland; **Emma Cooper** Utilla, Spanish Honduras; **M. V. Ashbrook**, Red Bluff [illegible]Cal; **James Moore**, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; **Jacob Ward**, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



Contains also full and complete lives of both

HARRISON & MORTON

the great standard bearers. Illustrated with numerous superb portraits. Among the authors will be found the names of Senators Frye, Chandler, Hawley, Ingalls, John D. Long, popular ex-gov. of Mass., McKinley of Ohio, writes on the Tariff, Henry Cabot Lodge, and a number of others of a like prominence. The *only authentic Campaign Book, indorsed by the Nat. Rep. Com.* Don't be induced to get any other. Distance no hinderance as we pay all freight charges. Send 50 cents in [illegible] stamps for outfit and be the first in the field, or write for full particulars and Special Terms sent free to all.

WINTER & CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

THE BEST THING OUT
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

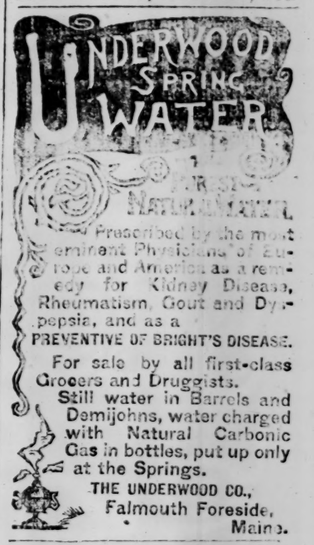
AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets apart, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable and superior to baskets, or any other crate made

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST

L. P. ROGERS, WARREN, PA.



Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a

PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

NORFOLK
STEAM DYE WORKS.

113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.

Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
an. 27-6m. PROPRIETOR

THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME

SEWING MACHINE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.
NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. — 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. — DALLAS, TEX.
ATLANTA, GA.
ST. LOUIS, MO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings

1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammation
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic
3	Infants' Colic or Teething
4	Diarrhœa of Children or Adults
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting
7	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo
10	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Stomach
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding
18	Ophthalmy, or sore, or weak Eyes

HOMEOPATHIC

19	Catarrh, acute or chronic; Influenza
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs
21	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing
22	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing
23	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swelling
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness
25	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions
26	Sea Sickness, Sickness from Riding
27	Kidney Disease
28	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, or Involuntary Discharges
29	Sore Mouth, Canker
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed
31	Painful Periods, with Spasm
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation
33	Epilepsy, Spasm, St. Vitus' Dance
34	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat
35	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions

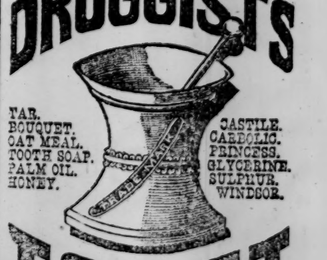
SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post paid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.
500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.
Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

THE
DRUGGISTS
TOILET
SOAP
ABSOLUTELY PURE



Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from olive Oil and other selected material. Always the same. Gives general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

A

BIG

DEFICIT

—0—

We are bound to win as our determination is to knock out high prices and put all goods in our line right down to the lowest prices. Our stock is the largest in the city, and we still take the lead on all goods.

If you want to see a largestock of nice dress goods, all you have to do is to call at our store and take a good look, as we keep all kinds from lace bunting at 10c a yard, to the finest silks. We have just received another lot of fine Albertross, all wool goods, for the small price of 25c a yard; also a nice line of Henrietta cloth that we are selling at remarkably low figures; can furnish them in all shades and colors, with trimmings to match. Also our line of fine dress Trecots and flannels are moving off nicely. We still have a large stock to select from and can sell them cheaper than they can be bought anywhere else. Our line of fine French plaid dress goods are beauties, and we are selling off them, as our prices are right down where we intend to keep it all the season,

We have just received another lot of those beautiful

Satins

that we were formerly selling at 12½, 15, 20 and 25c, on all of these goods we have made a big sacrifice on and

Reduced

the prices to 10, 15 and 20c for the very best. These goods must go and now is the time while people are making up summer clothes. Our line of 10c Satins ase very nice for the money and will do you good to see them; so be sure and call early and take a good look at them, as this will be our last lot of them for this season, any they are going off very fast at the remarkably low prices we are selling them.

We also want to call your attention to our line of seasucker coats and vests for men and boys. We have just reduced the price of them to the small sum of $1.25 for a coat and vest; these goods formerly sold at $1.50 to $1.75, but now the season is fast going and in order to reduce our large stock, I have commenced while there is yet time to reduce prices on all summer clothing in order to make quick sales and clear lots of goods out to make room for others we are expecting to receive.

We still have a few more children's knee-suits which we will close out regardless of cost. These goods are all new and of nice quality, but as we only have a small line of them left they must go at some price.

We have just been through our line of Ladies' Slippers and will from now on sell them lower than ever before to close them out. They are beauties, and we can fit almost any size from 12 to 7; so call and buy a nice pair of slippers very cheap. Our line of ladies' fine shoes are the nicest in the city, and we are bound to have a large trade on them as we are now selling $3 shoes for $2.50—lower than they were ever sold before. Also, we have a large line of Paper goods that we are selling lower than we ever sold before.

Our prices cannot be beat anywhere else, as we are determined to sell goods right down to the bottom notch.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P.M Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ All right now.

☞ Ready for the contest.

☞ The full ticket in the field.

☞ And all most heartily endorsing it.

☞ This will be a bad year for kickers and bolters.

☞ The *Economist* pays our nominee for Congress the following compliment: "Mr White is a first class man, and the Republicans could not have made a better selection."

☞ There is a democratic sheet coming to the CAROLINIAN office whose editor, judging from his editorials, is so small that if a big idea were to hit him square in the face it would paint his mug red all over."

☞ The man Gibbs, who broke jail last week was captured at Wallaceton and brought back. He hails from Pamlico and is charged with disposing of a cargo of corn belonging to F. W. Bell & Co., of this city,

☞ The nominating Conventions having been held the CAROLINIAN feels to congratulate the party on the wise and prudent action of all of them. The entire ticket, from top to bottom, is clean and strong, commanding the support of all.

☞ The first joint appointments of Hon. E. A. White, Republican, and Hon. T. G. Skinner, Democratic candidate for Congress, appear in another column. Others will be announced later. Mr. White is a plain farmer and has not made public speaking a profession, but the people will find that he can talk sense, state facts and make himself understood, and that is what they want in this campaign.

☞ The action of the colored citizens in Pasquotank and the First District is worthy of the highest commendation. They have united all along the line in saying: "Let no colored man be placed on the ticket this time, but let all our standard bearers be good white men." This not only spikes the hitherto most effective Democratic gun, but the spirit in which it is done is appreciated by all who desire Republican success at the ballot box.

☞ We have attended every Republican Congressional Convention held in this District since 1870, but none of them equalled in harmony and good feeling the last one held on the 22d inst. And it was largely attended by the leading representative men of the party, all of whom manifested an earnest interest and reported the party more united and in better working condition than it has been for years. The outlook was never so bright.

☞ The action of the Senatorial Convention of this District at Edenton last week in nominating Joshua S. Lister, of Pasquotank, and Solomon Parker, of Hertford, by acclamation, for Senators, gives entire satisfaction. They are both farmers and earn their bread by the labor of their hands. They are not politicians in the common acceptation of the term, but they have always taken an interest in public affairs, have kept posted in what has been transpiring in the District, State and Nation, and they have been and are Republicans from honest conviction. Mr. Lister is well and most favorably known in his native county. He stands high in public esteem. With fair education, a clear intellect, strong reasoning powers and more than ordinary ability as a public speaker, he will make a very useful Senator. Mr. Parker, too, is a man of unblemished character, brimfull of sound judgment and practical sense, and is popular with his people. He has had experience in public life—was a member of the Constitutional Convention and he served in the lower House. The ticket is an excellent one.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is a sincere believer in the system of protection. It believes it vitally affects the interests of the farmer, the laborer, the manufacturer, the merchant, and every class of community. Their prosperity depends upon its continuance. It increases the rate of wages; it diversifies labor; it furnishes consumers at the door of the producer; it creates a home market for the farmer; it stimulates production so as to induce competition, thereby reducing the price of the manufactured article below the price that would be imposed by the foreign manufacturer if he had a monopoly of the market. It is what has made our country what it is to-day, the grandest, the wealthiest nation in the world; that has caused it to bound with such prodigous strides in every good direction—in wealth, refinement, education, in everything that is to be most desired in the greatest, the most powerful, and the most civilized nation on earth.

☞ Corn was 58 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Take the CAROLINIAN and keep posted.

☞ See advertisement for Blue Flag and other roots and herbs.

☞ Breed, weed and feed are the three needs of stock raising.

☞ Some farmers are all brains and others all elbow-grease, and neither succeed.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will be sent to any address for 30 cents until after the election.

☞ Are you a subscriber to the CAROLINIAN? Then get your neighbors to do likewise, and swell its list.

☞ Shakespeare speaks of "a bubbling fountain stirred with wind." If he referred to a soda fountain, it would be interesting to know what syrup he preferred.

☞ George A. Sparrow esq., who was nominated at the Republican Convention at Edenton last week for Elector, is one of the best political speakers in the District.

—Moderation is a silken strand running through the pearly chain of virtue. It is moderation in figuring profits down that cause so many people to trade with ROBINSON & Co.

☞ At the Republican Congressional Convention last week D. S. Sanders was recognized and admitted as the legally elected delegate from Cartaret. He was likewise made a member of the District Executive Committee.

☞ The selection of George W. Cobb esq., of Elizabeth City, as Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of this Congressional District was a wise one. It means organization and WORK, and "dont you forget it."

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair. All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞ The best nominating speech we have heard at any Convention for years was that made by A. C. Lehman esq., in presenting the name of Hon. Elihu A. White to the Convention at Edenton last week for Congress. It was ornate, eloquent and in elocution seldom surpassed.

—These are days of great combinations. Capital combines to beat labor; labor combines to beat capital but Robinson & Co., has a combination that beat them all—they combine the highest quality of Groceries with the lowest possible prices.

☞ To the point made by "Quillpen" the CAROLINIAN replies that it is absurd to raise the issue that the Republican party was not so strongly protectionist in 1884 as now. In 1884 the Democratic party was not so distinctly for Free Trade. The destruction of American industries at the behest of Cleveland's secret foreign advisers had not been so boldly announced. The issue now is clear and plain. The Cleveland Democrats are openly for the principle that leads to Free Trade, while the Republicans have courageously declared for the Protection of American Labor and Independence of Foreign control. In short, the Republican party is emphatically the PARTY OF LABOR. It has set out to protect and emancipate the free labor of America.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1,25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1.00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

LOCAL MENTION.

The Rifles and Band were out on parade and inspection drill on Friday evening. We are proud of them.

—John H. Small esq., Chairman of the Democratic Congressional District Committee was in town on Friday consulting with Chairman Cobb of the Republican Committee in relation to the canvass. He gave us a call, as he always does when in the city.—Mr. L. E. Chapman has left the *News* and taken a position on the Norfolk *Landmark*.—We are really glad to see Deputy Postmaster James Matthews, after his six weeks illness, able to be out again.—T. P. Reed, the Republican nominee for Sheriff of Dare, called last week. He is full of zeal and energy in the Republican cause.—The Methodist Chapel is fast approaching completion. It is in the rear of the Church edifice and is designed for a Sabbath School Room, Pastor's Study, etc. Tho's A Commander & Son are the Builders.—The *Falcon* is mistaken. All is calm and serene in the Republican camp. As it takes more than "one swallow to make a summer," so it requires more than *one lone kicker* to make a "row."—John Matthews, of Baltimore, is visiting his relatives and friends here. He called and paid his respects.—The new Baptist Parsonage is enclosed and ready for the plasterer. Whitmel Lane is the contractor.—Mr. F. M. Cook, who has been quite sick, has so far recovered as to be able to go on a visit to his daughter at Norfolk.—We had a call from our young friend Jacob Salomonsky, of Norfolk, who has been spending a few days here. He is a young man of promise.—March Brite, a well known colored man, died very suddenly on last Sunday morning. He had suffered for a number of years from paralysis.—A large crowd assembled on Sunday evening at the usual place on the River bank to witness the impressive baptismal ceremony performed on four persons by Rev. Mr. Whtte, Pastor of the Baptist Church.—Col. Creecy is vacating at Nag's Head.—Mrs George W. Cobb and children have returned from a visit to Va.—G B Thompson & Son have just burned a kiln of very superior brick. They take the decided lead.

Republican Congressional Convention.

Pursuant to regular call, the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District was held at Edenton on the 22d of August, 1888. It was called to order by Hon. E. A. White, Chairman of the District Executive Committee, who requested the Secretary, A. C. Lehman esq., to read the call which stated the object of the Convention to be to nominate a candidate for Congress, and Presidential [illegible], &c.

The roll of counties was then called and there being no contest, the Convention was, on motion of Col. H. E. Stilley, of Beaufort, permanently organized by electing C. M. Bernard esq., of Pitt, Chairman, who, after returning thanks for the honor conferred, made a short but very appropriate address, referring to the encouraging outlook for the party in the District, State and Nation, and then announced the first business to be the election of Secretaries, when, on motion of W. W. Speight esq., of Gates, Messrs Geo. E. Buckman, of Beaufort, and J. B. Catus, of Hertford, were elected.

Nominations for Congressman being in order, A. C. Lehman esq., of Washington, in a forceful and most eloquent speech, presented the name of Hon. Elihu A. White, of Perquimans. There being none other named, on motion, the nomination was made by acclamation amid much enthusiasm.

For Elector George A. Sparrow esq., of Beaufort, was placed in nomination by Dr. Palemon John, of Pasquotank, which, on motion, was also made by acclamation. Mr. Sparrow, being present, was called and in a graceful and appropriate speech accepted the nomination.

A committee was appointed to waite upon Mr. White and inform him of the action of the Convention and request him to appear and accept the same, which he did in a felicitous speech, eliciting rounds of applause.

The following resolution, offered by Mr. Lehman, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Convention, representing the Republicans of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, most heartily indorses the platforms adopted by and the tickets nominated at the Republican State and National Conventions.

The following were appointed the District Executive Committee: Beaufort, G. E. Buckman; Chowan, Richard Elliot; Currituck, C. W. Archer; Camden, J. W. Halstead; Carteret, D. S. Sanders; Dare, G. B. Bliven; Gates, W. W. Speight; Hertford, S. J. Parker; Hyde, Alex. Berry; Martin, Wheeler Martin; Pasquotank, G. W. Cobb; Perquimans, J. Q. A. Wood; Pitt, C. M. Bernard; Tyrrell, Lemuel Basnight. G. W. Cobb was elected Chairman, and J. Q. A. Wood Secretary. On motion adjourned

C. M. BERNARD, Chairman.
G. E. BUCKMAN,
J. B. CATUS, Secretaries.

A rousing and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held in the Court House at night, at which stirring speeches were made by Isaiah Boone, of Hertford; W. G. Gibson, of Chowan; J. S. [illegible] P. John and N. R. Newby, of Pasquotank; Hon. E. A. White and C. M. F. Burke, of Perquimans, and Frank Gilliam, of Currituck.

Republican Senatorial Convention.

Pursuant to regular call the Republican Senatorial Convention of the First District was held at Edenton on August 22d, 1888, and by direction of the Executive Committee (the Chairman being absent) was called to order by the Secretary.

On calling the roll of counties the credentials were found to be regular, when, on motion, J. Q. A. Wood, of Perquimans, was elected Chairman, and M. B. Culpepper was appointed Secretary.

The Convention then proceeded to nomination of Senators. The names of Joshua S. Lister, of Pasquotank, and Solomon Parker, of Hertford, were presented, and, on motion, they were made the nominees by acclamation.

Mr. Lister, being present, was called to the stand and accepted the nomination in a neat and pertinent speech and pledged himself to spare no effort in carrying the banner placed in his hands to victory. The Secretary was instructed to notify Mr. Parker of the action of the Convention.

The following were appointed the Senatorial District Executive Committee: M. B. Culpepper of Pasquotank, J. W. Halstead of Camden, J. L. Land of Currituck, Peter Swain of Perquimans, J. J. Gregory of Chowan, J. A Green of Gates and J. B. Catus of Hertford. M. B. Culpepper was elected Chairman.

J. Q. A. WOOD, Chair'n.
M. B. CULPEPPER, Sec'y.

Second Senatorial District.

A Convention of Republicans of the Second Senatorial District met at Edenton on the 22d of August, 1888. Geo. A. Sparrow was called to the chair and Geo. E. Buckman was appointed Secretary.

On motion a committee, consisting of the member from each county on the Congressional Executive Committee in the Second Senatorial district, was appointed, with authority to put in the field two candidates for Senators. N. B. Yeager, of Plymouth was made its chairman. Adjourned.

G. A. SPARROW, Chm'n.
G. E. BUCKMAN, Sec'y.,

WHAT HAS CAUSED THIS GREAT COMMOTION?

AIR—"*Little Pig's Tail.*"

Oh, what has caused this great commotion,
Motion, motion, our country through!
It is the ball
A-rolling on
For Tippecanoe and Morton, too,
For Tippecanoe and Morton, too!
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove,
Grove, Grove is a used-up "cove."
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove!

Just as they did in eighteen-forty,
Forty, forty, the country through,
We'll raise this year
A rousing cheer
For Tippecano and Morton too,
For Tippecano and Morton too!
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove,
Grove, Grove is a used-up "cove,"
And with we'll beat Stephen Grove!

Our fight is this year for protection,
Tection, tection the country through!
We'll fill ourselves
The merchants' shelves
With Tippecanoe and Morton, too,
With Tippecano and Morton, too!
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove,
Grove Grove is a used-up "cove,"
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove!

The tollers in our mills and factories,
Factories, factories, the country through
Will have good pay
For every day,
With Tippecano and Morton, too,
With Tippecanoe and Morton, too!
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove,
Grove, Grove is a used-up "cove,"
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove!

The men who farm and shear the fleeces,
Fleeces, fleeces, the country through,
Will leave their wool
To take a pull
For Tippecanoe and Morton, too,
For Tippecanoe and Morton, too!
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove,
Grove, Grove is a used-up "cove."
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove!

The honest miners who are digging,
Digging, digging, the country through,
Need not compete
With slaves for meat.
With Tippecanoe and Morton, too,
With Tippecanoe and Morton, too!
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove,
Grove, Grove is a used-up "cove,"
And with them we'll beat Stephen Grove!

A Woman's Discovery.

"Another wonderful discovery has been made and that too by a lady in this county. Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly and could not sleep. She bought of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and was so much relieved on taking first dose that she slept all night and with one bottle has been miraculously cured. Her name is Mrs. Lusher Lytz." Thus write W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Get a free trial bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduedd. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisemeut in this paper. H Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

There is a lady living in Wilmington who will be one hundred years old if she lives to see the 25th of October. She is probably the oldest living person in the State.

The Governor has pardoned W H Keen, of Hertford county, who was serving a six years' term for burning a cotton gin.

Captain John S Dancy, a prominent citizen of Tarboro dropped dead at his breakfast table on the 23d inst, aged 78 years

The Fruit Fair at Raleigh was a decided success

Points from Dockery's Letter.

Col. O. H. Dockery, in his letter of acceptance, among others makes the following strong points.

Inconsistencies are inseparable from the Democratic party in North Carolina. They affect to denounce the Republican legislation just after the war and yet they have highly honored those Democrats who were chiefly concerned in the most obnoxious part of that legislation,

They promised to help repeal the odious Internal Revenue and they have not fulfilled their promise but on the contrary every Democratic Congressman from this State voted for Whiskey Trust Carlisle for Speaker.

They pretend to oppose any duty on necessaries and yet they propose and vote for the Mills bill which retains a big duty on sugar.

They claim to be the champions of popular right and yet they will not allow the people to elect their own magistrates and county commissioners,

They passed the no-fence law without consulting the people although there was no question of "negro domination" in this,

They declaim against the surplus in the Treasury and yet will not take it out or allow others to do it.

They denounce the Republicans as in favor of social equality and yet they are guilty of the practice of it.

They proclaim friendship for the poor and uneducated and yet they oppose the Blair bill.

They are opposed to Protection and yet they have not the honesty to admit they are free traders.

They came into office on the cry of economy and go out because of their own extravagances.

They have not fulfilled a single promise made to the people.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT APRIL 30, 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M. Northbound, leaves at 3.30 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, comprising Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin Rivers,

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday,

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows. From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R., Pressont St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn's R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at [illegible] risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counseler-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road 5th
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

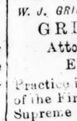
The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he still at

THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifle Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery. ☞ Repairing in his line promptly done

GEO. W. BELL.

F. M. COOK,

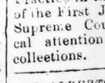


JEWELER

70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

F. COOK has a well selected stock JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collar and Cuff Button Sockets Chains, Necklaces, etc.



"McDonald's Hack."

Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly met on their arrival and departure. If not notified in time passengers nor baggage will not be left.

We Won't Wait!

FOR WEATHER, OR

SIGH FOR THE SEASONS

If the summer is backward, we are forward. If the seasons are late, are on hand with

A STOCK THAT MUST BE SOLD.

We will cut the cost to the circumstances, and convince you that

A BARGAIN IS ALWAYS IN SEASON

We can't force a season, but we can

Force a Sale

and the way we shall do it is by putting

Prices Away Down!

DOWN THEY GO!

Come, see and be convinced that

Our Loss is Your Gain!

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, EL

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tavestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets. Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO., have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their D Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N, C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and Eagle Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ **The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce**

WARES.—Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Librraes

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets, Novels, etc., at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc,

P. W. HELICK.

By all means call and see ME Whole and Retail Establishment before you want to Save Money.

FURNITURE, House-hold Furnishing Goods, Tinware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties, Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

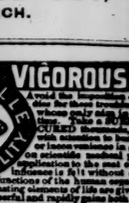
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

Prevents and cures Cholera Infantum. The cheapest and the best in the market,

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY VIGOROUS HEALTH



PASTILLES. Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Impotency in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down, men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indigestion, Rheumatism, Over-Brain Work, or too Free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet &c.

TREATMENT:—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Cures, if RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Owners, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

GRANITE IRONWARE.

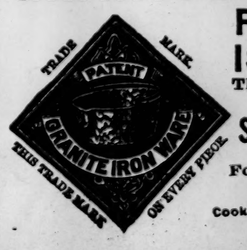
FOR BROILING, BAKING, BOILING, PRESERVING.

IS LIGHT, HANDSOME, WHOLESOME, DURABLE.

The Best Ware Made for the Kitchen.

Manufactured only by the

St. Louis Stamping Co. St. Louis



For Sale by all Stove, Hardware and House Furnishing Dealers.

Cook Book and Price List Free on Application. Be Sure to Mention this Paper.

SUNK IN THE PACIFIC.

A Terrible Marine Disaster Near the Golden Gate.

Many Lives Lost by a Collision of Steamships.

One of the most terrible marine disasters that have ever occurred on the Pacific Coast happened at about 10 A. M. Wednesday in the Bay of San Francisco, at a short distance from the Golden Gate. The steamer City of Chester left her dock there at 9:30 and started on her regular trip to Eureka on the northern coast of California. An unusually large number of passengers stood on her decks and waved adieus to friends on the wharf. The Chester steamed slowly down the bay, and when within two miles of the Heads encountered a thick fog. Captain Wallace began to blow his steamer's whistle to warn all vessels of his approach. The Chester proceeded cautiously on her course till off Fort Point, when the hoarse sound of another whistle floated across the water.

Captain Wallace answered the signal and gave proper warning to the stranger to pass on the port side. This was evidently not understood, for in a moment those on board saw the huge prow of the Occidental and Oriental steamer Oceanic emerge from the fog.

The Oceanic had just arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama, Japan, and was moving up the bay to her dock. The huge steamer was so close to the Chester there was no possibility for the latter to escape. The cabin passengers were nearly all on deck, and the Captain, seeing the danger, called them to prepare for the shock. A panic ensued at once, particularly among the women and children, of whom there was a large number.

The Oceanic struck the City of Chester on the port side at the gangway, and the shock was terrific. Her prow cut into the Chester's upper works and then crushed down to the bulwarks, tearing the great timbers and iron plates and breaking into the staterooms and cabins. The wildest confusion prevailed among the passengers, who crowded together, some shrieking with fear and others praying for help. The bow of the Oceanic crushed into the middle section of the City of Chester, cutting her almost into halves, and causing her to reel under the blow. When the vessels were locked a number of the City of Chester's passengers were passed over the Oceanic's bow and rescued in this way. As soon as the large steamer could clear herself she swung around and immediately began to lower her boats.

At the moment of the shock most of the officers and crew of the City of Chester seemed to lose possession of their senses, and several passengers stated afterward that some of the crew took the first opportunity to climb aboard the Oceanic, leaving the passengers to cut away the boats. One of these was lowered as soon as possible and a number of passengers taken off. Others provided themselves with life preservers and jumped overboard.

The greater number, however, were compelled to remain on the steamer, which began to settle immediately after the collision. Torrents of water rushed into her hold, and in five minutes after the collision the City of Chester had disappeared. She sank in fifty fathoms of water.

The rush of water into the hold was followed by an explosion of her boilers, but she was too far under water for any further damage to be done.

On the Oceanic the Chinese crew became terror stricken as soon as the accident occurred, and much time was lost in lowering the boats of the latter, but still the boats of the Oceanic were lowered rapidly and did good work picking up those who were floating in the bay, and sustaining themselves on life preservers and bits of wreckage. In this work they were aided by the Chester's boats and those of two of three passing ferry boat runners.

Those of the passengers and crew who came to the surface were picked up by the Oceanic's boats, but the greater number were drawn down by the rushing water and never appeared again.

As soon as it was known that the collision had occurred, a number of tugs and boats of all descriptions went to the scene and rendered what service they could in picking up the living and dead floating among the wreckage.

The greatest loss of life occurred among the steerage passengers, of whom there were twenty-three on board. Only two of these were rescued. They were on the lower deck of the steamer at the time of the collision, and there was no opportunity to warn them of danger or render them assistance afterward. The cabin passengers numbered seventy, and of these ten were lost. Three of the crew were also lost.

One Chinaman showed great bravery. A man was trying to swim with a two-year-old child in his arms, but was crippled too badly, and finally, kissing her, released his hold and sank. The Chinaman jumped overboard from the Oceanic and rescued the baby and floated with her til picked up by a boat. When the Chester finally sank one of her guards caught a boat with seven people in it, four of whom had just been rescued, and all were pulled under water. Three of the occupants of the boat never came up again.

The steamer City of Chester, Reichman, master, was an iron vessel of 1105 tons burthen, 201 feet long, 33 feet 6 inches breadth of beam and 16 feet depth of hold, built by John Roach & Sons, at Chester, Penn., in 1874, with an engine of 150 horse power and a screw propeller. She was fitted with fine compartments, was rigged as a three-masted schooner, and belonged to the Oregon Steamship Company, of Portland, Oregon.

A FAMILY ANNIHILATED.

The Peculiar Accident That Befel an Ohio Farmer.

A peculiar accident occurred near Steubenville, Ohio, recently, resulting in the death of George Owens, his wife, and his son. The two men were engaged in digging a well on their farm, and were hoisting the earth and stone with a windlass rope and heavy bucket. As the father was dragging up a load the rope broke and the bucket fell a distance of ten feet, striking the son who was in the well. As soon as assistance could be procured the father was lowered into the well, where he found his son insensible, but by arranging the rope about his body had him drawn up to the surface. The rope was again lowered for the father, who was hoisted almost to the surface when the rope again broke and the man fell to the bottom, breaking his neck and causing instant death. Before the father could be removed from the well, the son, whose skull was badly crushed and shoulder blades broken, died, and both bodies were taken to their home. Mrs. Owens was so prostrated by the shock of the death of both husband and son that she also has since died.

THE LABOR WORLD.

GERMANY has 205 iron establishments.

CANADIAN cast iron pipe works are very busy.

THE big Paris strike has been settled by arbitration.

THE Scandinavians of Minneapolis, Minn., have a workingmen's society.

THERE are only three factories in this country where cornets are made.

THE Pittsburg glass factories have resumed work, giving 7000 operatives employment.

THE Knights of Labor have established a co-operative farm at Glenwood Springs, Col.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will expend $285,000 in building shops at Altoona, Penn.

THE American Minister at Pekin says that wages in China at the highest are two cents a day.

THE Brooklyn framers have decided to fine all of its members a day's pay who work on Labor day.

THE New York Legislature has passed a law to establish a school for instruction in ship building.

THE average earnings of all the manufacturing and mining operatives in this country is $1.02 per day.

WORK has been resumed at Higgins's carpet factory New York, about 900 of the 1800 employes going to work.

EDWARD C. ELLIS, of Middlebury, Vt., has just taken to Buenos Ayres, South America, 100 road wagons.

BEBEE GEROULD, a farmer near Waverly, N. Y., has sold 1000 tons of pottery clay to a Newark (N. J.,) manufacturer.

THERE has been received for the educational fund of the Knights of Labor up to the present time nearly $11,500.

THE mills of Lowell, Mass., use nearly $20,000,000 worth of cotton annually, and send out more than $100,000,000 worth of cotton goods.

THE card room hands in the mills at Blackburn, England, have notified the masters that unless they are granted an advance of ten per cent. in wages they will strike. This would involve the stoppage of 150,000 looms and 1,000,000 spindles and the disemployment of 50,000 operatives.

THE machinery of the great silk mill of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company, in Pottsville, Penn., has started. The mill has been one year in construction, is the most extensive and completely equipped establishment of the kind in the country. It cost $260,000, and will employ 1000 operators.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MOSES EASTMAN MCROY, and his son-in-law, Phonoro Nash, of Harrington, Me., have been drowned in Schoodic Pond by the capsizing of a boat.

MRS. JOSEPH MCDAY and Miss Kate Armstrong, recently from Ireland, were burned to death at South Adams, Mass., by an explosion of oil with which they were endeavoring to start a fire.

DEACON LOVERING, aged ninety, his sister and housekeeper, Mrs. Richardson, were instantly killed by lightning at Greenfield, Mass. The old man, who had been the deacon of the village church for fifty years, was found sitting in the chair dead. His sister's body was burned to a crisp.

JOSEPH S. WARD, a wealthy farmer of Middletown, R. I., and a member one of the oldest Rhode Island families, recently hanged himself in his barn. He put one end of the rope around a beam and the other on his neck, went on a ladder, and swung off.

SETH GREEN, the well-known fish culturist, has died of paralysis at his home in Rochester, N. Y., aged seventy-one.

THOMAS LEONARD, Thomas E. McGrath, and M. Peeler, residing in Fonda, N. Y., were capsized while attempting to cross the Mohawk River in a rowboat. Leonard and McGrath were drowned, Peeler was rescued.

A LABORER on the New York aqueduct was killed by receiving a shock from an electric light wire, against which he carelessly leaned.

EDWARD MAHLER, the Superintendent, and Robert Otz, brother of the owner, were killed by the falling of an iron arch in a Hoboken, (N. J.) silk mill.

DANIEL LYONS, the murderer of Athlete Quinn, has been executed for that crime in the New York Tombs.

ARTHUR ADAMS, aged twenty, has committed suicide at Stafford-ville, Conn., because his sweetheart refused to marry him.

South and West.

CHIEF MESCOTT of the Kickapoos, his squaw and five children, have been killed by lightning, in his cabin, on the reservation near Netawaka, Kansas.

SIMON WALLACE, aged thirty-one years, and his mother, aged fifty-five, were burned to death at Charleston, W. Va.

RACE troubles led to a terrible fight in Freetown, La. The colored men armed and ensconced themselves in a house, and after a fight lasting an hour or two, thirteen of them were killed. None of the white men lost his life and none is reported missing.

A SAWMILL at Blooming Valley, Mich. exploded, killing Engineer C. L. Dodge and Orson Robb and fatally injuring Mr. Prosser, the owner.

IN a railroad accident near Wilmington, N. C., two persons were killed and three injured.

MRS. REED, wife of N. M. Reed, a prominent farmer of Alexander City, Ala., was found in bed strangled to death. The husband has been arrested.

General Lew Wallace, the distinguished author of "Ben Hur" and life-long friend of General Harrison, has just completed an authorized biography of him. W. U. Hensel, a staunch leader in national councils of the Democratic party, has just completed an admirable biography of Cleveland, with a bright sketch of Thurman.

HEAVY rains have fallen in Southern Louisiana flooding many cotton and sugar fields and submerging the railroad tracks.

BILLY COLE, the desperado who recently emptied a revolver into a dancing party at Guiding Rock, Neb., wounding two persons, has been lynched.

GREAT damage has been done in New Orleans along the river front by a gale, accompanied by heavy rains. Several buildings were unroofed, trees were uprooted, and the coal fleet of the Pittsburg and Southern combine suffered severely. Fifty boats are known to have been lost. They were valued at $3,000 each. Great damage has been done to the rice and sugar cane crop. Telegraph wires were prostrated in every direction.

A TORNADO demolished many buildings in Marquette, Mich.

JUST before Professor Bartholomew was to ascend in his balloon and make a parachute jump at La Grange, Mich., the pole, twenty-five feet high, fell into the crowd, killing two boys, Charles Grattmiller, aged nine years, and Gilbert Appleman, aged fifteen years.

CAPTAIN N. KINNEY, the founder and chief of the infamous Bald Knobbers, has been shot and killed at Ozark, Mo., by Bill Miles, an anti-Bald Knobber.

IN attempting to get down from a load of hay a farmer near Zanesville, Ohio, slipped and fell on a four-pronged fork, three of which entered his stomach. He pulled the prongs out, walked around the wagon to where his wife was standing, fell into her arms and died.

CATHERINE WILLEM, of Cincinnati, aged thirty one, assisted to prepare the wedding feast for her young sister's marriage, and then went up-stairs and committed suicide by cutting her throat. She declared that she killed herself because she feared she was doomed to lead the life of an old maid.

Washington.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ABSALOM BAIRD, Inspector-General, has reached the age of sixty-four years, and has passed from the active to the retired list.

COLONEL ROGER JONES has been nominated by President Cleveland to succeed General Absolom Baird, who has just been retired, as Inspector-General of the United States Army.

THE President has nominated J. Russell Parsons, of New York, to be Consul at Aix-la-Chapelle, and L. Austin Spalding, of New York, to be Consul at Brunswick.

THE British Fisheries Treaty has been rejected in the United States Senate by a strict party vote of thirty to twenty-seven, the Republicans voting against ratification.

Foreign.

PRINCE MULEY, with an escort of 200 cavalrymen, was recently sent by the Emperor of Algiers to receive the submission of the rebels. The insurgents attacked Muley and his escort from an ambuscade when they came up. The entire force was massacred. The massacre was in revenge for the killing of the delegates sent to the Emperor to treat for peace.

A TERRIBLE wind and rain storm has devastated Upper Austria. Lightning set fire to twenty houses in the Ischl district, and a woman and two children were killed.

THE total appropriation carried by the Navy bill as it comes from conference is $19,983,224. As it came from the House the bill appropriated $20,100,074, which the Senate increased to $20,193,243.

GENERAL BOULANGER who recently resigned his seat has been again elected to the French Chamber of Deputies in the Department of the Somme by a majority of 34,722. He also heads the polls in the Charente and in the Nord. The announcement of the figures caused great excitement in Paris.

THE Japanese Government has decided to spend $30,000,000 in the next five years for men-of-war.

A THUNDERSTORM at Kornenburg, Austria, destroyed thirty-five houses. Other villages were submerged. Three persons were killed at Aspern and twelve at other places. Many head of cattle and immense stocks of corn were destroyed.

SALOMON has been forced to retire from the Presidency of Hayti by a revolutionary party and has taken refuge on board Her Majesty's steamer Canada, and General Legitime has been elected to succeed him.

AT the Paris Academy of Sciences M. Pasteur read a letter from Dr. Gamula of Odessa announcing the discovery of a virus which will cure cholera.

THE Right Rev. Samuel S. Harris, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Michigan, who was recently stricken with apoplexy while preaching in Winchester (England) Cathedral, has died suddenly at London.

JUDGE REITZ has been nominated for President of the Orange Free State, in Africa, to succeed Sir John Brand, deceased.

A FAMILY of six persons was dining in the City of Mexico on roast fowl, when they were taken suddenly ill and died before medical assistance could be procured. A physician on arriving examined the chicken, and found it to contain deadly poison.

GOVERNMENTAL EXPENSES.

Congressional Appropriations for the Present Fiscal Year.

The Treasury Department has prepared this statement of the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, made at the present session of Congress in the regular appropriation bills:

Bills finally passed—As passed by the House, $222,733,190; as passed by the Senate, $222,733,190; the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill—House $23,332,406, Senate $28,506,909; Army Appropriation bill—House $24,629,203, Senate $31,531,809; Navy Appropriation bill—House $20,005,074, Senate $20,156,282; Fortifications (pending in the Senate)—House $3,725,000, Senate $3,725,000; Deficiency (pending in the House)—House $3,539,434, Senate $3,539,434. Total—House, $297,972,405; Senate, $310,229,716.

Permanent and indefinite appropriations—House, $115,640,799; Senate, $115,640,799. Total appropriations—House, $413,613,201; Senate, $425,870,515.

Estimated revenue, including $57,563,734 for postal revenue, $440,563,734; estimated surplus, $26,950,519. Based on House appropriations, and $14,693,219, based on Senate appropriations.

A CYCLONE'S PATHWAY.

It Cuts a Terrible Swath Along the Atlantic Coast.

A Deluge Destroys Many Lives and Much Property.

A terrific cyclone or water-spout wrought terrible havoc in the vicinity of Wilmington, Del., and its force extended as far as Wheeling, W. Va., where great damage was done by a flood that resulted from this cause. The cyclone originated at Still Pond, Md. Krebb's cannery at that place was totally destroyed by the cyclone at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Nine persons were killed outright and many others wounded. The wreck took fire but was soon put out. The other damages there is great.

The storm came from the southwest and cut a direct line for the northeast. It was next seen about four miles south of Wilmington, Del. The path of the cyclone was not over two hundred yards wide. There were several strata of clouds, which seemed to be no higher than the tree tops. They came on with a terrific roar, like that of distant thunder or the noise made by a train passing over a bridge. The first place which it is known to have struck is the country blacksmith shop of Theodore Bruce. Bruce had eaten his supper and had gone to close his shop when the storm struck, and in a few seconds hardly a vestige of the building remained. A falling beam hit Bruce and crushed his skull, killing him instantly.

At Jonesville, one person was killed and seven were seriously wounded, while a large number were badly wounded. The dangerously wounded are Wm. Turner, blacksmith; Mrs. David Lentz, a farmer's wife; the three-year-old child of Charles Cathcart; James McNiff, coachman; Charles Cathcart, laborer, and two children named Foster.

The cyclone then continued in a straight course, tearing up everything in its way. Trees were torn up by the roots, crops completely destroyed, and nothing but a sad waste and scattered debris remain.

The beautiful residence of General J. H. Wilson, near Wilmington, although it was completely hidden in a cluster of trees, was mowed down like grass. It razed to the ground a large barn belonging to Mrs. Rogers, a widow. Some fine blooded cattle were killed, and Mrs. Rogers' coachman was seriously injured.

About a quarter of a mile distant from here it struck a cluster of three houses within a couple of hundred yards of each other. One was occupied by David Lentz, a trucker; another by William Turner, a blacksmith, and a third by a family named Foster. These houses were all shattered as though mere egg-shells. The debris flew through the air, and was scattered about a mile away. The furniture, bedding and household goods were taken up by the whirling wind and carried miles away. Turner was fatally injured, and the wife of one of the two of the Foster household are seriously hurt. The storm was then half a mile from the outskirts of Wilmington.

After sweeping through a beautiful wood, making a swath as with a scythe, it struck the big rolling-mill owned by the Lobdell Car Wheel Company. This mill, though unoccupied, was stored with valuable machinery and ready to start up at any time. Nothing but the fly-wheel could be seen standing after the storm passed. The loss there is estimated at $75,000 to $100,000. Of two frame tenement houses that stood on the opposite side of the road hardly a vestige remains to show that they ever existed. Charles Cathcart, who lived in one, saw the storm approach and ran out of the house with his little child in his arms. He was struck and felled to the ground by a piece of flying debris, and was seriously hurt about the face and head. In falling he crushed the child fatally.

The wife of Tom Hamilton, who lived in the adjoining house, escaped from the building, but just before the storm reached her she lay flat on the ground with her children underneath her and escaped uninjured. The cyclone next came within a few hundred yards of striking the steamer Brandywine, which was just coming from Philadelphia, loaded with passengers. It did hit a sloop, loaded with truck, and landed it high and dry on the bank. After wrecking a new barn it passed over the Delaware River, where it raised the water to the height of a three-story brick house.

It continued its course over into New Jersey, though it lost much of its force in the Delaware River. It first struck the Salem (N. J.) brick works, which were nearly demolished by the funnel-shaped whirlwind. The high smokestack was blown over and nearly all the building swept away. The cloud then took a north-westerly course, blowing down barns, whole orchards and growing crops. The damage in that county will amount to many thousand dollars.

The cyclone seems to have extended in an opposite direction, and in West Virginia it caused a waterspout that inflicted serious injury, and for the third time within six weeks the Upper Ohio Valley suffers from a flood which has done much damage, but which, thanks to the slow rising of the water, resulted in no loss of human life. As before, the railroads suffered great damage, not less than six bridges on the line of the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Road being missing in one county alone. The bridges at West Alexander, at the Pennsylvania State line, went out at 2 o'clock, and were followed in half an hour by three bridges at Triadelphia. At 3 o'clock the iron bridge at Elm Grove, five miles from Wheeling, went away, and almost at the same time the big Baltimore and Ohio bridge, Wheeling, collapsed with a crash which could be heard for blocks. At 6 o'clock the big stone bridge across the creek on the line of Main street, and but ten yards east of the railroad bridge last mentioned above, went down. This bridge was built in 1842 and was one of the landmarks of the city, and with it went the Electric Motor line, the 20-inch water main, and the natural and artificial gas lines, cutting of 15,000 people from light, fuel, and water on the south side. The natural gas mains were also broken outside the city, and the whole population was without fuel of this description. At Elm Grove, W. Va., every house was submerged and the loss will reach $25,000. The streams were all higher than ever before.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THE English Parliament has adjourned.

THERE is a short rye crop in Central Europe.

THERE are 76,000,000 acres of corn in this country.

THE new-born Prince of Greece will be named Christopher.

SMALLPOX has again made its appearance in the City of Mexico.

PHILADELPHIA eats forty-four tons of pie every day in the year.

RUSSIA does not recognize Italy's right to annex Massowah, Africa.

THE English wheat crop this year will be one third under that of 1887.

THIRTY-SEVEN men have been executed in St. Louis for the crime of murder.

PRUSSIA has a surplus in her treasury not only large but rapidly increasing.

THE wine crop of California for this year has been estimated at 25,000,000 gallons.

A NEW Keely Motor Company is to be formed with a capital stock of $12,000,000.

THE Turkish government has just borrowed $7,500,000 on the new fisheries and silk taxes.

ABOUT 15,000,000 cottonwood trees have been planted in Southwest Kansas this year.

LAST year Italy sent 120,000 emigrants to South America, an average of 10,000 a month.

ORE assaying twenty per cent. pure tin has been found in quantity in Northwest Georgia.

A BALLOON at Anderson, Ind., was inflated with natural gas and rose to an altitude of 2500 feet.

MR. PARNELL demands $250,000 damages in his suit against the London *Times* brought in the Scottish courts.

THE contingent of recruits for the Russian army this year will be 250,000, against 235,000 men called out last year.

TWO seamen have arrived in Glasgow, Scotland, who drifted 1300 miles, in an open boat, after being wrecked.

THE new rifle recently adopted for the British army has been withdrawn. It was condemned by "all practical men."

THE population of Rome grows at the rate of 18,000 or 20,000 a year. At the beginning of the present year it was 382,973.

THE "one thousand-foot tower" at the Paris Exposition will be only 984 feet high. It will take 2,500,000 rivets to put it up.

THE new oil pipe line from Lima, Ohio, to Chicago is in successful working order, the oil now flowing at the rate of 333,000 gallons a day.

THE Pacific ocean cable will run from Vancouver, British Columbia, to some Australian port, and cost from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

THE Princes of Thurn and Taxis have to pay a fine on the death of a King of Prussia of $350,000. A check for $700,000 has just been forwarded to Berlin.

THE total debt of Massachusetts, State and municipal, upon which it is paying interest, is $91,283,913; of Pennsylvania, $114,034,759, and of New York, $218,823,314.

NICHOLAS MURPHY, a watchman at a Boston wharf for five years past, has during that time saved the lives of a hundred persons who have fallen overboard

ONE MAN KILLS FIFTY.

Half a Hundred Chinese Shot Dead by a Brave Spaniard.

A mob in the village of Antique, near Hoilo, China, attempted to kill a priest and fifty of them were successively shot down and killed.

The only white men in the community are a Spanish priest and another Spaniard who lived some distance away on his own estate. The natives attacked the priest, intending to put him to death by torture. The other Spaniard, who was quickly informed of what had occurred, took his rifle and cartridges and hastened to the rescue. As soon as he arrived at the priest's dwelling, which was surrounded by a mob howling for blood, he opened fire on the crowd. He picked out the biggest and foremost men and shot them down one by one. When he had used up fifty cartridges fifty dead men lay before him.

The natives, awestricken, fled in terror, crying that the Spaniard was assisted by the evil one, and that he had a gun that could shoot forever without reloading. They did not even come back to gather up and bury their dead.

It is believed that had it not been for the marksmanship and nerve displayed in this case the natives in the neighboring provinces would have risen and massacred the Europeans living there.

THE estate of the late Edward Richardson, of Jackson, Miss., comprising thirty-five cotton plantations, was recently divided by lot among his five heirs, each receiving seven plantations. Still a large amount of property remained to be divided. He was the richest cotton planter in the world.

THE Government of Spain is trying to induce the United States Government to reduce or abandon altogether its claim for indemnity of $1,000,000, which Senor Moret granted to American citizens on account of losses during the Cuban war.

THE people of the United States are using annually not far from 10,000,000 barrels of salt, and there has been a steady increase of pounds per capita for the last decade.

THE great Spreckel's sugar refinery in Philadelphia will be 60 by 160 upon the ground and 132 high, having thirteen stories.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
34			
Beef,-City Dressed		7¼@	7¾
Calves, common to prime		5 @	7
Sheep		3 @	4¾
Lambs		5¾@	7¾
Hogs—Live	6 50	@ 6 75	
Dressed		8¾@	9½
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 75	@ 4 90	
Patents		— @ 5 00	
Wheat—No. 2 Red		97¾@	9 1½
Rye—State		56 @	58
Barley—State		82 @	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed		52 @	53
Oats—No. 1 White		— @	48
Mixed Western		32 @	39
Hay—Choice Timothy		— @	95
Straw—Long Rye		65 @	70
Lard—City Steam		— @	8 80
Butter—State Creamery		19 @	21
Dairy		14 @	1 1½
West Im. Creamery		11 @	16
Factory		11 @	14
Cheese—State Factory		7 @	8¾
Skims		2 @	6½
Western		7 @	8
Eggs—State and Penn		17½@	18
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 00	@ 4 75	
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 20	@ 4 50	
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 50	@ 6 00	
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 90	@ 6 05	
Flour—Family	4 85	@ 5 25	
Wheat—No. 2 Red		92¾@	93
Corn—No. 2, Yellow		51 @	51½
Oats—No. 2, White		41 @	45
Barley—State		88 @	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice		9 @	10
Hogs—Live		5¼@	6
Northern Dressed		6¾@	7
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 10	@ 5 50	
Corn—Steamer Yellow		59 @	60
Oats—No. 2 White		50 @	51½
Rye—State		60 @	65¼
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight		6½@	7½
Sheep—Live weight		4¾@	6
Lambs		6 @	6¾
Hogs—Northern		— @	9¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. family	3 75	@ 4 00	
Wheat—No. 2, Red		90½@	90¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed		55¾@	55½
Oats—Ungraded White		40½@	42
Rye—No. 2		— @	78
Butter—Creamery Extra		18 @	19
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream		9 @	9½

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

155TH DAY.—The joint resolution to restrain the erection or maintenance of overhead electric motive power and electric light wires in Washington and Georgetown was referred.... A bill was reported appropriating $10,000 for the completion of the monument commemorating the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga.... The bill relating to postal crimes was passed. The bill provides as penalty for each offence a fine of not more than $5000, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.... The Senate then, at 2.15, took up the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session, the pending question being on the motion submitted by Mr. Gibson. Mr. Morgan proceeded to address the Senate in favor of a ratification of the treaty, and spoke for two hours without concluding.

156TH DAY.—The consideration of the Fisheries Treaty in open executive session was continued, and addresses were made on the subject by Messrs. Hoar, Evarts and Morgan.

157TH DAY.—The Fishery Treaty was brought up for final consideration, and Mr. Morgan concluded his speech in favor of ratification. The amendments of Messrs. Gibson and Gray were defeated by a party vote, and the Treaty itself was rejected by a vote of thirty nays to twenty-seven yeas.

158TH DAY.—The Committee on Public Lands recommended that the bill granting the use of certain lands in Pierce county, Washington Territory, to the city of Tacoma for a public park, be passed over the President's veto.... Mr. Beck offered as an amendment to the House tariff bill an additional section suspending until further order of Congress all laws relating to the sinking fund.... Mr. Reagan introduced a bill to define Treason and provide for the punishment of persons connected with them.... Mr. Beck introduced a bill to repeal all laws relating to the sinking fund, and after discussion the bill was read a first and second time, and laid on the table.... A bill was reported granting a pension of $3500 to the widow of General Sheridan.

159TH DAY.—The Senate passed Mr. Edmunds's resolution to change the meeting hour from 11 to 12 o'clock.... Mr. Chandler continued his speech on election methods in the South.... Mr. Evarts paid an eloquent tribute to the character of the Italian patriot Garibaldi.... President Cleveland submitted a message on the Fisheries question, requesting an enlargement of the Executive's powers under the Retaliatory act.

House Proceedings.

180TH DAY.—In the House nothing was accomplished, the short time that the body was in session being consumed in fruitless attempts to secure a quorum, beginning with an effort to secure consideration of general pension legislation.

130TH DAY.—The Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported for immediate consideration the Senate bill to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers into the United States, with an amendment repealing the acts of May 6, 1881, and July 5, 1884, the repeal to take effect on the ratification of the treaty. Speeches were made on the measure by Messrs. Morrow, Hooker, Bynum and Owen. No decisive action was taken on the matter.

191ST DAY.—The Chinese Restriction bill was passed.... Resolutions to correct certain abuses arising under the present tariff laws in relation to bagging for cotton, sugar fit for consumption, coal oil, alcohol and cotton seed oil were referred. A resolution declaring that the report of the Pacific Railroad Commission discloses scandalous law-breaking on the part of the managements of the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies, and providing for the printing of 10,000 extra copies of that report, was referred.... Mr. Dingley introduced a resolution reciting the allegation that in many instances foreigners are commanding and owning vessels, registered vessels of the United States, and engaged in the coastwise trade, declaring that this is in violation of law, and calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information.

192D DAY.—Resolutions were adopted accepting the statues of Richard Stockton and Philip Kearny presented to the Nation by the State of New Jersey, and Mr. Phelps made a formal presentation speech.

193D DAY.—The Senate bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building in Kalamazoo, Mich., was referred.... Conference reports on the Army and Navy Appropriation bills were presented in the House. When the bill passed the House it appropriated $24,624,000, as it passed the Senate it carried $31,531,000, and as agreed upon by the conference committee it appropriated $20,381,000. The report was agreed to without division.

194TH DAY.—The conference report on the Army Appropriation bill was rejected in the House by a vote of 98 to 61.... The House took action on the French Spoliation Claims, involving an appropriation of $750,000, and by a vote of 67 to 49 defeated the payment of these claims.

HURLED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Boiler Explosion at Neenah, Wisconsin.

Victims Mangled and Buried Under Tons of Debris.

An awful accident has occurred at Neenah, Wis., by which fourteen persons were immediately killed and many others seriously hurt.

The calamity happened during the burning down of George Whiting's large paper mill, on the island between that city and Menasha, which took place at 11:30 o'clock in the evening.

The fire caught in the boiler room, in a large quantity of fuel, shavings, etc. The fireman, Peter Nelson, had been out during the evening and a friend had worked for him. About twelve o'clock he went from his post to get a drink of water, and on looking back into the boiler room found flames among the piles of shavings. Before he could get the hose or pull the whistle to give the alarm the flames rushed through the room and drove him out. A large crowd soon flocked to the scene, watching the flames devour the building. An immense revolving bleach was in the heating room adjoining the fire room. It was filled with straw and rags. When the roof over the heating room fell in the firemen turned the hose over the bleach, and instantly an explosion occurred, and ten tons of boiler debris shot out of the building and across a side track through a throng of spectators, mowing them down like grass. The immense mass of iron shot out into an open lot two hundred feet away. It its passage it struck the heads of the onlooking bystanders, as nearly all the killed and injured were hit on the head. The scene was indescribable. The blow, so sudden and crushing, stunned those it did not kill and maim. There was a moment of silence, and then a cry of horror went up from the multitude. The first strong impulse to fly from further danger was soon overcome, and hundreds began the work of recovering the bodies of the dead, and rescuing and caring for the injured. Body after body was found, crushed and mangled by the timbers and masonry almost beyond recognition.

A number of men, women and boys were also injured by being hit by missiles from the explosion.

The dead were all picked up, most of them being close together, and were taken to the City Hall, which was converted into a morgue, and undertakers fixed the bodies up as well as possible and placed them in caskets, and each body was then turned over to its relatives. Seven of the killed were coopers by trade, and were all employed in the same factory.

The cause of the awful calamity is traced directly to the iron bleach. It is said that this was full of steam and rags and had become superheated. When the cold water from the fire engines struck it the explosion followed instantly.

All of the killed were buried at the city's expense, as they are all in poor circumstances, and some of the families of the killed are almost destitute. Mayor Lawson has appointed a committee to solicit aid for the families of the killed, and already a good deal of money has been subscribed. Every factory in the city was closed during the burials. Flags were at half mast on all the public buildings.

LATER NEWS.

W. L. HILTON and Miss Nellie Archibald, of Montreal, went sailing in a small canoe on Lake Memphremagog, Vt., when a northeast storm having arisen, their boat was swamped and both were drowned.

THE sixteenth biennial Convention of the American Deaf Mutes' Association, which has just been held at Bellows Falls, Vt., elected Oscar Kinsman, of Rhode Island, President.

THE Republicans of Wisconsin, assembled in convention at Milwaukee, and placed in the field a complete State ticket. W. D. Hoard was nominated for Governor, and George W. Ryland, for Lieutenant-Governor.

T. P. SKEENE, a United States Marshal's Assistant in Kentucky, was assassinated on his way to Grayson with some prisoners.

A HERD of blooded horses, owned by George D. Rainsford, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, the well-known horse raiser, was struck by lightning and eighteen animals, valued at $20,000, killed outright.

THE extensive buildings of the Herman Berghoff Brewing Company at Fort Wayne, Ind., have been totally destroyed by a fire caused by spontaneous combustion, inflicting a loss of $200,000.

THE Republican State Convention of West Virginia was held at Charlestown, and a full ticket was nominated, headed by Nathan Goff, Jr., for Governor.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has approved the act for a public building at Jackson, Mich., and the act for improving the mouth of the Brazos River, Texas, has become a law without his signature.

THE President has returned four private pension bills and two bills for relief of private persons to the Senate without his approval.

THE chief guide in the Dolomite Mountains of Switzerland, while trying to save a party of tourists recently, lost his own life by falling over a precipice.

THE investigation into the Skeena River troubles in British Columbia has disclosed the existence of a plot by the Indians to massacre all the white settlers, which was averted by an Indian warning the Government.

AT Antique, China, a Spanish priest and one other Spaniard were attacked by a horde of native inhabitants, with the intention of putting the priest to death. His companion fired at the mob, until fifty of them were killed.

LATEST official returns from the Bandal San Juan earthquake in Japan, give the number of persons killed at 476, and injured at forty-one.

JOHN KENNEDY and James Ash, employed in the Decar Hill Yarn Mill, at Darby, Penn., were fatally burned in a fire which destroyed the building, occasioning a loss of $80,000.

A PACKAGE containing $10,000 in bills sent by registered mail from a Portland (Oregon) bank to the Chemical Bank of New York was stolen while in transit, and there is no clue to the thief.

WHILE the members of a colored Baptist Church were standing on the banks of the Rappahannock River, at Carter's Wharf, Va., witnessing an immersion, a bolt of lightning killed three of them and stunned nearly the entire crowd.

HON. BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH has been renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Republican Convention of the First Ohio District.

FIFTEEN persons were injured by an accident on the Springfield and Cincinnati train near Massilion, Ohio.

THE Democrats of Missouri assembled in Convention at Jefferson City, and placed in the field a complete State ticket, headed by David R. Francis for Governor. The nominee is now Mayor of St. Louis.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has sent a message to Congress asking authority to suspend the transmission in bond of goods to and from Canada through the United States until Canada shall allow our fishermen to ship fish through the Dominion in bond to the United States.

THE Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived at Rio Janeiro from Europe. They were both well. They had a public ovation.

ONE thousand houses have been burned at Orenburg, Russia. Ten thousand people were made homeless by the fire.

A PRODIGIOUS DOCUMENT.

A Naval Report that Fills 30,000 Pages of Manuscript.

The Secretary of the Navy has transmitted to the Senate the information called for by Senator Chandler's resolutions relating to the construction of the so-called Roach cruisers and for other plans and contracts. The information filled about 30,000 pages of manuscript and piled up on the floor stood six feet high. It took fourteen men seven months to compile it, and it will form the largest document ever sent to Congress from an executive department.

Paper Bottles.

The paper-bottle industry has achieved considerable success in the West, and is gradually extending throughout the United States. Foremost among the advantages accruing from this new adaptation of paper is the fact that the bottles are unbreakable, while the cost at which they can be placed on the market is considerably lower than that of an article of the same size in glass, stoneware or tin. A great saving in the weight is moreover effected, a desideratum of no small amount where cost of carriage of large numbers has to be taken into consideration, while the cost of packing is reduced to a minimum, for breaking in transit, which is a constant source of loss with glass bottles, is obviously impossible. Special machinery is employed in the manufacture of paper bottles. A long slip of paper of requisite thickness, having been forced into a tube by bending around a circular "mandrel," is covered externally with an outer glazed sheet, bearing any labels to be employed; the tube is then cut into short lengths, to the end of which are added tops, bottoms and necks of paper—or of wood, if special strength is required—nothing further beyond pouring in and lining the inside with composition, which, on settling, will effectually resist the action of acids, sp